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THE SILENCE.

In what far country shall I find you, dear,
Who waited at the end of every day
With comfort and with blessing, when the way
Was rough to climb, and weariness was near?
Will it be springtime or the waning year?
Morning or evening, golden skies or gray?
And, oh, what word will be for me to say
To tell my heart out and outbrave my fear?

You will not answer, though I wait to know!
You give no sign, although I strain to see.
The frail spring shadows throng, the white clouds pass.
The apple boughs shed drifts of petal'd snow—
Is it from some far heaven you call to me,
Or do you wait beneath this hillside grass?

—Arthur Ketchum in Ainslee's Magazine.

THE PREVAILING MALADY.

When your cerebellum's reeling
And you have a creepy feeling,
And the pains are o'er you stealing
Like you'd scampered on a tack;
When your neck is nearly breaking
And your every bone is aching,
And a billion imps are making
Footprints up your cringing back;
When you're full of grief infernal,
And your pabulum diurnal
Is in chief put on external,
And you do not care to eat;
When you're head is madly jumping
And you're love of life is slumping,
And you're bumping and you're thumping
From your topknot to your feet;
When with fever you are burning,
And the throbbings oft returning
To the start, bringing on a yearning
For a bucket full of Ice;
When you thrash the bed and swear, too,
That there's nothing can compare to
All the achings you are heir to
That are anything but nice;
When you hurt from head to toe, sir,
And you draw the ice-pan closer,
Then it's that you should know, sir,
That it's got you on the hip:
And for all your frantic wailing
You will have to keep on ailing—
For you've got the grand prevailing
Malady—and that's the grip!
It's the grip,
grip,
grip,
and its got you
On the hip!
You are home when it goes calling,
And you can't give it the slip;
You can howl and kick and holler,
But you bet your bottom dollar
That your pleading will be wasted
On the
grip,
grip,
grip!

—Baltimore News.

THE FORMER EXQUISITE.

He used to dress in splendid style,
And then he met a maid
And courted her a little while,
Till Cupid's game was played.

Her trust was given to his care,
Five years or so ago,
When he was young and she was fair
And life was all aglow.

I saw him yesterday; his hat
Was out of style, he wore
A rusty-looking old cravat
That he'd have scorned before.

His trousers bagged around the knee,
His coat was badly worn;
His vest was not a thing to please,
In fact, he looked forlorn.

He saw me gaze with mild surprise,
And stopped beside the way,
And with a moisture in his eyes
Looked up at me to say:

"Dear little Willie wears a pair
Of shoes a week or so,
And oh, the way his trousers tear
When he is on the go!

"A pair of stockings last a day;
His waists go quickly, too;
He throws his little caps away
When they're as good as new.

"And little Elsie, too, must be
Arrayed in all that's best;
If what she costs were spent on me,
How well I might be dressed!

"If what it costs for Willie's shoes
Alone were mine to blow,
I'd be an object to enthuse
The tailor still, I trow."

Then, choking, he could say no more,
His shoes were worn and brown;
The man so exquisite before,
Was seedy and run down.

I hurried on, too sad to stay;
The case was harrowing;
But as I passed upon my way
I heard him gladly sing:

"Oh, better than fine garments are—
That give the proud delight—
Are little arms that reach so far
To keep me guided right!"

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

NEW WHITE HOUSE PIANO.

Beautiful Golden Instrument a Gift to the Nation.

In the newly decorated Red Room of the Executive Mansion stands a beautiful fifteen thousand dollar piano, which was presented to President Roosevelt as the representative of the United States of America.

Few know the donors of this magnificent instrument, for publicity is undesired by them, and they do not wish the charm of their gift spoiled by having their names sent broadcast throughout the land, as though the present had been a bid for self-advertisement.

It may be mentioned, however, that a piano firm in New York city, wishing to fittingly commemorate an important event in their commercial lives, conceived of the idea of designing a special piano to go with the new furnishings of the White House.

The makers chose Mr. Joseph M. and Mr. Richard H. Hunt to execute the design, while Mr. Thomas W. Dewing had charge of the painting. These gentlemen were given carte blanche. They were told to produce the most beautiful and appropriate case possible, regardless of cost and without restrictions other than those which should be laid down by the artists, architects and connoisseurs who were to form the committee on approval.

Except for the name of the makers, which appears in the usual way, though in dull gold letters upon a bright gold ground just above the keyboard, and for a tiny ivory tablet engraved with the names of the half dozen men serving on the committee and placed in an inconspicuous place inside of the cover, there is nothing to show that this piano is of special importance.

The entire instrument is overlaid with gold. It is mounted upon three eagles, half regardant, with outspread wings and standing upon square pedestals draped with laurel wreaths.

In form and decoration the piano is distinctly American. It adheres to no foreign epoch, but is like America herself—a composite organized into independent life by the genius of its creators. The introduction of the American eagle is in harmony with the movement apparent in our public buildings by which the eagle is becoming the decorative form of our national architecture.

The body of the piano is without mouldings and is adorned with a graceful scroll of acanthus adorned in varying tones of red, which look especially beautiful against the golden background.

These scrolls frame and link together the arms of the original thirteen colonies, which arms, beginning at the right, appear displayed upon shields of dull maroon in the order in which these states adopted the federal constitution.

The three American eagles which decorate the legs are overlaid with a solid coat of dull gold powder, which is very effective, combined with the brighter gold leaf of the body part.

The acanthus scroll itself was designed by the architects, in harmony with the lines of the case, which required extreme simplicity of treatment. They seized the opportunity, however, to frame the keyboard, as it were, by two shields, wreathed in sprays of oak and laurel, carved in high relief, which occupy the entire oblong of the case above the legs.

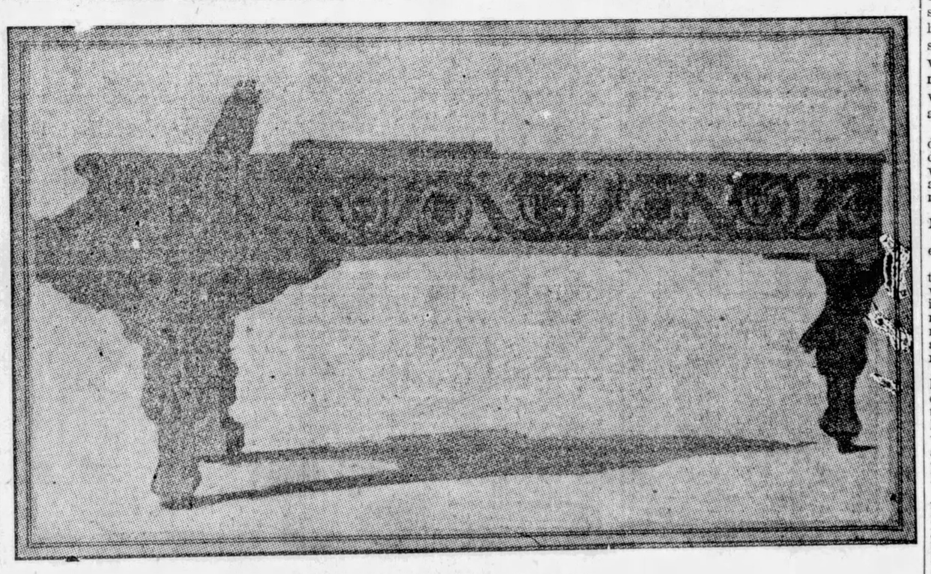
The ornamental band, in pale gold, on the cover and the carvings of musical instruments on the music rack and lyre are symbolical of music. In endeavoring to create as beautiful and dignified a piano as possible, in harmony with the architecture of the White House, the treatment of the eagles seems to have been especially happy.

Th pillars on which these emblematic birds stand are ribbed with four square pilasters, which give a sinewy strength to the ensemble, heightened by the strong modeling of the grasping talons. The poise of the heads is extremely reposeful, and the grace and quiet dignity of the entire support, with the fine decorations on the side above, constitute a new departure in piano making.

The details of the ornamentation are very delicate. The outline of the reverse of the carving on the back of the music rack, in pale gold, and the band of masks and scrolls about the temporary lid are very happy. The groups of duleimers, tambourines and flageolets in open carrying at the sides of the music rack are designed with sincerity and freshness of feeling, while they afford strength, and at the same time lightness, to the construction. Their treatment is one of the minor successes of a whole in which every detail has been thought out with the most loving care.

The present cover is a plain gold one. Mr. Dewing has made only a tentative sketch of the one he expects to have completed and put in place by next January. The entire lid will be taken up with a picture representing the Nine Muses received by the young Republic, America. Mr. Dewing will not treat this theme in the conventional manner, for his figures will not be robed in classic costume.

In the experimental draft he has made the young Republic will occupy the center of the picture, while the nine graceful young women are gathered about her, in a semi-circle.—New York Herald.



THE NEW WHITE HOUSE PIANO.

MOONLIGHT SCARES DOGS

Denver Man Ascribes Strange Influence to Planets.

"Queer as it may seem, I do not believe there is an astronomer who watches the stars and moon more closely at times than do the members of this office," said A. F. Auter, assistant dog license inspector.

"At the fall of the moon and at the rising of a particularly bright star there are more dogs killed than at any other time. It makes no difference how valuable the dogs are some one gets to them and with either poison or firearms manages to end their existence. The reason for this is that the full moon has a strange effect upon a dog, but why I cannot explain.

"For instance, take a respectable, well-cared-for dog and he goes into his kennel to sleep the night the moon is full. About 11 o'clock the light from the moon strikes into the kennel at an angle to take the dog full in the face. At first he may refuse to notice it but after a while he begins to stir uneasily in his sleep and growl; then he will give a whining bark and jumping up will begin to tremble all over. Then for a moment he will stand in front of his kennel, his ears laid back and his tail between his legs, while every hair on his body bristles. Next he will grovel and roll around on the ground, and at the same time he will whine and whimper as if receiving a beating.

At first the dog will begin his cry softly, but as the fear gains headway the noise will increase until the agonized wailings can be heard blocks away.

"Now, the man who has to work all day and being awakened by this outcry generally thinks some one is being murdered, but when he discovers the real cause of the din the dog is a 'dead one' as a rule.

"Another pesky disturber of dogs is Mars, rightly named the 'dog star.' When a dog gets one look at that little red star blinking at him it's all off, for the animal goes wild and starts barking and growling. People then think the dog has the rabies and sometimes shoot him. I am seriously thinking of getting an astronomer's chart so as to keep an eye on the lunar system and everything connected with it. But then," said Auter as he sighed reflectively, "a comet might get by me, and I don't know what effect that would have on a dog."—Denver Post.

SMOOTHING DEVICE FOR SILK HATS

To the average person the silk hat is no different from any other as far as handling it is concerned, but the owner discovers before he has had the hat in his possession long that care must be exercised if the glossy surface is to be kept in presentable condition. It is common practice for the wearer of the silk hat to drop in on his hatter, with the request to "iron her up, please," but sometimes the hatter is too far away, and the man attempts to do his own ironing with a silk handkerchief or brush. Oscar Hammerstein, of New York city, believes he has devised an article which will prove more acceptable for this work, with

which even the novice can smooth a hat as well as the hatter with his iron. This arrangement differs from a hot water bottle in but one respect, being mounted on a curved plate to give it the necessary rigidity. When required for use the bottle is filled with boiling hot water, and the stopper screwed firmly into place. After wiping the surface of the rubber to remove any surplus water the iron is applied to the hat in the usual manner, the inventor claiming that the hat will take on a highly brilliant and lasting gloss under this treatment, and that, too, without any danger of scorching. The flexibility of the partially filled rubber bag permits the surface to conform perfectly to the shape of the hat, and the necessary pressure can be applied to lay the nap by means of the handle attached to the stiffening plate.

Usually the Case.

"There is only one road to success in life," said the man who had made his lucky and retired.

"And how shall I know the road?" inquired the budding young man.

"Well," replied the man with the lucky, "you go right along this path of adversity until you reach the first turn to the right."

"Yes, yes."

"And you'll find a road barred off with a gate and a sign that says 'No Trespassing.' Well, that's it."—Baltimore News.

AN ANTISEPTIC TOOTHPICK

At first glance one would be apt to guess that the hand shown in the accompanying drawing held a fountain pen, and even closer inspection of the article itself might fail to reveal the real purpose for which it is designed. One can even imagine the shock which would be occasioned should it be used for its real

purpose in public, and the owner might be accused of absentmindedly attempting to pick the teeth with his fountain pen instead of a toothpick. But this is really a toothpick, and has been introduced as a convenient means of discharging small quantities of antiseptic fluid between or at the roots of the teeth or in cavities, while the user is in the act of removing any substance which may have lodged therein. The liquid is contained in a reservoir in the handle, and passes to the quill pick through a small duct exactly similar to that used in a pen. In this case, however, force is applied to drive a small quantity of the cleansing fluid through the duct when the pick is in proper position. The necessary pressure is produced by depressing a plunger at the end of the handle, the movement being limited by surrounding the inner end of the plunger from a closure for the top of the reservoir. With the use of this device the teeth are kept in a much more cleanly and healthy condition than is possible with the ordinary toothpick.

Trouble Coming.

Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego—Your church is becoming dissatisfied with the pastor? Why is that? He has been preaching for you fifteen years, hasn't he?

Mrs. Seldom-Home—Yes. That's the trouble. He has begun to preach at us now.—Chicago Tribune.

The Madness of Hamlet.

Shakespeare had just finished "Hamlet," when he was asked if the Dane was really crazy.

"No," replied the Bard of Avon; "if I had wanted him mad I should have made him lose his collar button."

Turning to his stenographer he resumed his simultaneous dictation of "Macbeth," "Othello" and "Lear."

Adam and the Apple Tree.

Adam was sulking again.

"What's the matter now?" asked Eve.

"That fellow Washington!" he exclaimed angrily. "Nobody tells about how I chopped the apple tree down."

Knocking over his gourd of coffee, he proceeded to read the morning papers upside down.

So Bad!

Biggs—It is all off between Harry and Nellie. She has told him she will be a sister to him.

Griggs—Sho! Does she hate him as bad as that?—Boston Evening Transcript.

HEROES OF LONG AGO

Proposed Monument to the Kentuckians Who Fell at Frenchtown.

The monument for which Senator Van Akin asks the legislature to appropriate $10,000, is for the heroic Kentuckians who on January 23, 1813, lost their lives through the treachery of the English commander following the bloody battle of Frenchtown, near Monroe. The American forces having dislodged, with heavy loss to the enemy, the forces of British and Indians fortified at Frenchtown, victory was converted into defeat, defeat into slaughter and slaughter into annihilation, through the improvidence of an American commander in neglecting, though warned, to be prepared for the early morning assault of British and Indians that ensued.

After the surrender of the American forces, under British guaranty of safety to sick and wounded, the Indians were allowed unrestrained license of sack, firebrand and butchery, and among those who perished were the best and bravest the soil of Kentucky ever bred and who sold their lives to the last man, as brave men had done before.

The heroic deeds of the Kentuckians have been preserved in song, history and story and the purpose of the bill offered in the senate is to now preserve them in monument. Five years after the massacre the bones of many of those who thus met death were gathered and buried at Monroe, subsequently removed to Detroit, and finally to Kentucky, and they now rest in Frankfort. It is to those whose remains were never removed that the monument at Monroe will be dedicated, if built.—Detroit Tribune.

In Minnesota.

"Now, Mabel——"

"Yes, Algie——"

"I—er—don't you—er—er——"

"Yes, Algie——"

"Now, that we're engaged, I—er—er——"

"Yes, Algie——"

"Might—er—er——"

"Yes, Algie——"

"Might—er—give you a—er—kiss?"

"Oh, Algie!"

"Well, might'n't I?"

"I—I—guess so."

"Then here's my kissing certificate."

"And here's mine."

Then they clinch and indulge in one long ecstatic, non-explosive, bacillless kiss, according to the statutes in such cases made and provided.—Houston Post.

Mixed Metaphor.

A good instance of mixing metaphor is reported of Sir Thomas Myles, who recently delivered an address on "Cecil Rhodes."

Sir Thomas paid a high tribute to the force of character, the spirit of personal independence and the indomitable courage of Englishmen. He pictured the British empire as having been in danger at the time of the late war, and asked with emphasis:

"Was England to stand with her arms folded and her hands in her pockets?"

When the speaker resumed from the appearance of his audience what he had done, he remarked that his only apology was that he was an Irishman.—Youth's Companion.

Criticism.

The English papers are telling a story of Bernard Shaw. The occasion was four years ago at the first production of Arms and the Man. The production was a success, and at the fall of the curtain there were clamorous calls for the author, to which Mr. Shaw was at length induced to respond. The audience was still cheering; but there was one dissentient in the gallery, who was "booing" with the full power of a pair of very strong lungs. Mr. Shaw looked up at this "glorious minority of one" and said, very seriously: "Yes, sir, I quite agree with you; but what can we two do against a whole house full?"—New York Tribune.

Authorized Translation from the Norwegian by GERTRUDE HUGHES BRÆKSTAD.

The Black Tortoise

—By—
FREDRIK VILLER

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CHAPTER III.

IN THE DARK.

I put the newspaper cutting on the table, and looked at my listeners. Clara sat with her chin resting on her folded hands, and her elbows on the table, staring straight in front of her. Monk, who had again retired to the darkest corner of the room, now came forward. He was very pale, but his voice was calm as he said:

"Now I will continue. You must pardon me, if the rest of my story seems dry and businesslike, but it is the only way I can persuade myself to speak of it at all. There is, however, not much more to tell."

"Yes, but tell me Monk,—was Sigrid—Miss Frick, I should say—"

It was Clara who spoke. She got up eagerly and went across to Monk.

"No, excuse me, Mrs. Viller, allow me to continue—in any case, for a little while. You have promised to hear me, in order, if possible, to advise and help me, so you must bear with my whim and not interrupt me just now. Later, I will answer anything that you want to ask me.

"Well, there are several things that happened in court, which the reporter did not mention though I do not think that his report, together with what I have told you, has left you in the dark with regard to anything that could be of any help in the clearing up of the mystery in which the diamond robbery at old Frick's ended.

There is only one thing which I must mention, since the reporter of the Morning News did not include it. When the judge summed up, he took the opportunity to censure the conduct of the police in the case. He referred, he said, to the detective's conduct with regard to lawyer Jurgens. He was certainly convinced that it had never been his intention to exercise pressure on the old man, but that he had in a passion laid hands on him, a circumstance which, at the turn events had taken in the case, appeared in a very unfavorable light. The detective had also committed another error in not mentioning the incident when he gave evidence in court. The judge felt himself obliged to declare that his conduct might have aided the condemnation of an innocent person.

Any one can understand in what a painful situation I found myself. The worst of it was, that I was obliged to admit that the judge was right—painfully right. Also, the way in which I had conducted the case, had contributed, to a great extent, in throwing a terrible suspicion upon the one who was the dearest to me in the world. So far, I did not as yet foresee the result of the turn which the affair had taken, and which in itself was so surprising, that one hardly had time to reflect before the judgment was given.

I went home immediately, and tried to think over my position; but even then I saw only darkness around me. So I pulled myself together and went to the chief superintendent's office. He still sat there, although it was rather late in the evening. He was very serious.

"I have already been informed of what has taken place in court," he said; "and it pains me greatly to hear what has happened. My purpose in speaking of this, is to spare you giving any account of it. Wait! I have one thing to tell you before you answer—one thing which you ought to know as soon as possible. I have given orders for the arrest of Miss Frick."

I had expected that some such thing must happen and I succeeded in assuming an indifference which was anything but what I felt.

"I knew this must happen, sir," I answered, "and I have no doubt what I ought to do: I have come to ask you to accept my resignation in the police service. My written application I have not as yet made out, but you shall have it tomorrow. I ask you to consider it as already in your hands."

The superintendent looked at me in a friendly way, pressed my hand, and said:

"I am sorry, more sorry than you can imagine but I neither can, nor will, ask you to take back your resignation. What you have now said was just what I was prepared to hear from you."

"Have you heard, sir, everything that took place in the court today?"

"Yes, I have obtained a verbatim report from the officer who was present the whole time."

"And what is your opinion?"

"My opinion? I understand you do not refer any longer to yourself; you are thinking of the young girl whom I have been obliged to arrest—well, what shall I say to you? If I say that no one but Miss Frick could have taken the diamond, then you will be angry with me; and if I say the contrary, you will think I am speaking against my conviction—isn't that so?"

He was right, and I remained silent.

As I moved to go, the superintendent took my hand again.

"You have met with a great misfortune, Monk—a little carelessless on your part, a bagatelle, which, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, would have resulted in nothing, has, by force of circumstances, driven you from a post which you have filled with energy and ability. And if I am not mistaken, a greater misfortune has befallen, or, in any case is likely to befall, one whom you hold dear. With regard to the first, you are a man of energy, and it is hardly necessary to ask you to lose courage; you have done nothing wrong, and the world is wide and generally repays one for one's labor. As for the latter, I have also some advice. Wait patiently! I read plainly in your face what you intend doing—you will use all your strength and energy in trying to prove this lady's innocence, against whom everything now seems to tell, and it is far from my intention to dissuade you in this—perhaps you will succeed. This much, experience has taught me—that nothing is impossible. But should you not succeed—and who can tell? do not make the mistake of ruining your life for the sake of a woman—kinder to yourself and to her to break and have done with it at once, before it shall be too late. Remember, too, that what is inevitable, and that one cannot build a house of bricks which are already crumbled to dust; break with it, the earlier the better—before it is too late—and do not attempt to produce the impossible from a thing which has already proved to be dust. If I can ever help you, now or later, then come to me without hesitancy."

These were my superior's friendly and fatherly words. In the years which have passed by I have only spoken with him once since then upon this matter.

* * * * *

I was at that time twenty-seven years old, and when the next day dawned, my courage and energy had returned.

The superintendent was right when he had read in my face the determination to leave no stone unturned, in order to prove the innocence of my fiancee—for she was still my fiancee. But I was not to proceed far in the matter before I discovered that my position at the time—for I was no longer at the head of a large detective department of the public—made my work both difficult and unremunerative. It seemed as if an inexorable fate had decided that the drama, as it had begun, should be played out to the end, and that no human intervention would be tolerated.

"Didn't you see Sigrid at once?" asks Clara, suddenly.

"No it was impossible; I'll tell you just how matters stood; the very next day all the papers in the town began to speak of the conduct of the police, as it was called. Some even hinted that I should be prosecuted, as my concealment of the truth had almost led to an innocent person being convicted. This, however, soon passed over, as my resignation was accepted without delay. But the result was that in many places I was received with distrust, and that the superintendent, with whom I had corresponded about the matter, dared on no account to give me permission to see the young girl who was under arrest.

I have here some notes from my diary, following from that time on; let me read them to you. It is not my habit to keep a diary; that kind of self-confession has never been to my taste, but at that time I did it from purely professional reasons—in order to have notes to help me in my work.

Monk pulled out a small thick notebook and began to turn over the leaves.

"Oh, no, don't," said Clara, at the sight of it; "put away the book. I would rather you told it to us instead."

Monk could not help smiling. "I shall not use the book for long, Mrs. Viller; but I think it is best to get to the end of the story—the sooner the better. And it will save us much time if I may be allowed to read a few pages." So Clara gave her permission and Monk read:

"June 23.—Not possible to obtain permission to see Sigrid.—Tried, therefore, to see old Frick. Ill! couldn't see me—I don't believe much in that illness. In the afternoon went to see Evelina's counsel, and asked him about the letter which had been delivered to him in court at the time when he asked for postponement. He refused again to give me any information about the letter or its contents; he was bound to secrecy, he said. I think very much hangs on this letter; some one must have given the lawyer weapons to use, not only in the defense of Evelina, but against Sigrid. Who can it be? What can the motive be, and what is the object?

I then spoke to the court attendant. He had received the letter from a commissionaire, with injunctions to deliver it to the counsel for the defense, without delay. I shall try to find the commissionaire, but that will perheps take some days—in the meantime, time flies.

June 25.—Now I have spent two days in looking for the commissionaire. I began with No. 1, and only when I had got up to 87 did I find the right man. He had had the letter from a little newspaper boy outside the grand cafe. At last I got hold of the little newspaper boy. He had received it from a "gentleman," but whether the gentleman was old or young, fair or dark, he could not remember—in fact, nothing—and there I stand!

I tried again to see old Frick. He said he was not at home, but in the afternoon he sent me the following letter:

Honored Sir:—I had better at once inform you that I do not consider we two can any longer have any pleasure in each other's acquaintance. Neither Einar nor Sigrid Frick will ever again set foot in my house, and your name will never be mentioned here.

Your part, Mr. Monk, in the latter month's events, I am not so sure about, and I do not intend to trouble myself about it any further.

It is sufficient for me to know that you have assisted in the attempt to conceal the criminal conduct of my brother's children. That there may be circumstances which render your conduct excusable, I know well enough; but at any rate, I do not see why we should meet or see each other again.

Yours truly,
BARTHOLOMEW FRICK.

Monk looked up from his notes. "Since then I have never spoken to old Frick."

"But you surely tried to get some explanation from him?"

"I tried, yes; but it was easier said than done. Since that time he has scarcely spoken to any one, least of all to me.

He is as obstinate as an old goat. But let me proceed, for the sooner I get to the end of these miserable reminiscences the better.

June 28—I spent the day in keeping my eye on the actor, Evelina, and her mother—a most difficult task now, since I have to manage without my trusted constable, and exclusively rely upon myself or some wretched hireling. Evelina never goes out; she is said to be ill. Her mother enjoys greatly the role of martyr on her daughter's behalf. She is said to have received a considerable sum of money from old Frick. The actor continues his gay life. He seems to have a little money, but nothing extraordinary.

I have spoken with Mr. Howell. He behaves and speaks like a gentleman, but . . . I have no belief in him. He expressed the greatest regret in having been mixed up in the case. Nothing could have persuaded him that it was not the cupboard with the diamond in her hand. (Yes, but what does that help, when the hands of the clock and the dress tell another story.) He was going to England in a few days he said, whatever the police might say or do. He would not appear in court; but they had, of course, his evidence from the last proceedings.

I asked what old Frick had to say against his nephew Einar. Mr. Howell said he could not understand; he had in vain tried to bring the old fellow round. Mr. Howell apparently speaks very openly; but I have learned nothing new from him. Does he know nothing? or does he conceal something?

July 5—A whole week gone, and I have done nothing! The time draws near when the case will come again before the court, and every one seems to be of the opinion—though it is dreadful to have to write it down—that Sigrid will be found guilty.

I have written twice to Einar Frick in Hamburg, but have not received any reply, although by telegraphing to his hotel, I have found out that he has been there and has received my letters.

It seems as if I am beating my head against a stone wall.

I have been to the pawnbroker, Abrahamson. At first I only saw a humpbacked clerk, who stared at me with a derisive smile, but afterward Abrahamson himself appeared. He said he had told everything he knew in court, and had no time to talk with me. It is very different now from the time when I was chief of the detective force!

The day before yesterday an important thing happened. The actor Frederiksen left by the night train for Copenhagen. I couldn't keep him back, and the police wouldn't stop him; and now I suspect that with him has disappeared one of the few possible chances of getting the robbery cleared up.

July 6—All the morning papers announce to day in big type the news that Evelina Reierson has committed suicide; she has hanged herself in her own room in her mother's house. All agree that she committed suicide while insane. After her arrest she had several times betrayed signs of insanity, which at last resulted in her deplorable act—so say the reports. All the papers speak in regretful terms of the event, and the Truthseeker and several other papers are untiring in expatiating upon the responsibilities which the "real culprit" and the police must take upon themselves for what has happened.

I hardly understand how I, in the long run, am going to hold out, powerless as I am to do anything.

July 7—I went today to Mrs. Reierson's to see if I could possibly find out if the dead girl had left behind her any message or confession. As I had expected, however. I was received by the worthy dame with a shower of curses and abuse. It was impossible to do anything in that quarter.

Old Frick seems entirely overwhelmed by his niece's guilt and does not allow her name to be mentioned. He has, however, engaged the best lawyer in Christiana as her counsel. Will that be of any use?

July 9.—Only three days before the court meets, and not a step more forward! Yes, I have done something. I have spoken with the lawyer who will take up Sigrid's case. He confided to me that Sigrid had informed him that it was really she who had visited the pawnbroker that afternoon, to get him to lend her money on her trinkets; but she refused to explain how she wanted to use the money. The lawyer had impressed upon her that it was absolutely necessary that she should explain herself on that point, but the young girl was obdurate.

What can this mean?

What use could Sigrid have for four thousand kroners? And why couldn't she explain what she wanted them for? This has given me much food for reflection.

In the meantime I had asked the lawyer if he had taken note of the fact that the pawnbroker's time by the clock had made it impossible that Miss Frick could be back at Villa Ballarat at the time when the photograph was taken. According to the pawnbroker's account, she drove from there twenty-five minutes to six, and the clock in the photograph showed it to be twenty minutes to six. The way from Bishop Road to Villa Ballarat cannot be covered in five minutes.

The lawyer promised to prove this—but what could Sigrid want with four thousand kroners? What could she have to hide?"

Monk closed his note-book.

Yes, thus far go my notes, and the rest is quickly told.

Three days afterward the case came before the court. I was myself called as a witness, but my recollections of that day are very indistinct. I felt as if I were walking in my sleep or in the throes of a dreadful dream.

I had been accused I should have acted calmly and with presence of mind, I am sure. But I was not accused, though guilty of having been the cause of bringing the young girl whom I loved more than my life before a court of justice, and having her accused of having committed a despicable theft from her benefactor. It was sometime afterward that I, though reading the accounts in the paper, got some idea of what had taken place that day in court.

Nearly all the witnesses who appeared against Evelina were also summoned on this occasion. The evidence threw no light on the case so I do not think it necessary to go more than is absolutely necessary into the events of that terrible day.

When I gave my explanation of my visit to Mr. Jurgens, the public attempted to assail me with terms of abuse and derision. The judge soon called them to order, but I was subjected to the most offensive glances while I told the story of my own folly.

Sigrid did not attempt to hide her visit to the pawnbroker, but refused to explain for what purpose she required the money. On the other hand, she absolutely denied having set foot in the museum between five and half-past seven.

The public prosecutor, in his address, especially laid stress upon the following:

The accused had herself admitted that she, on the day of the robbery, had taken most unusual steps to become possessed of a large sum of money, but that she had not succeeded in this at the pawnbroker's. It was clear that it was of the greatest importance for her to obtain at least four thousand kroners that day, and that all other ways out of the difficulty seemed to be closed against her.

She was one of the few who could, and without creating suspicion, go in and out of the museum where the diamond was kept.

Then there was the protograph taken by Mr. Howell of her standing with the diamond in her hand at twenty minutes to six that afternoon. That the photograph represented Miss Frick, although she denied having visited the museum during that time, there was no longer any doubt, after an examination with the magnifying glass.

Finally, there was the evidence of the late chief detective, that Mr. Jurgens at the beginning had declared he had bought the diamond of the accused. Only later had the old man, frightened by the detective's improper behavior, changed his statement.

These were, in brief, the chief points in the public prosecutor's address, and it is not necessary to add after the evidence and his speech, there was scarcely a person in the court who doubted but that Miss Frick was guilty.

The counsel for the defense had not other defense than the point which I mentioned in my diary; but this he turned to account beyond all expectation. tI appeared that the time Miss Frick left the pawnbroker's could be substantiated to the minute, by the circumstance that the pawnbroker on this occasion had looked at his watch and asked his clerk if the time was not twenty-five minutes to six. The clerk had then leaned out of the window, looked at the clock in the church tower, and answered in the affirmative.

The counsel had also examined the driver who had driven Miss Frick — I have perhaps forgotten to tell you that meanwhile I had been able to trace this person—and he could clearly remember that on this occasion he had driven at his usual pace, neither more quickly nor more slowly.

The counsel had, as experiments, taken several drives with the same horse and carriage, and had found that the distance was never made in less than fifteen minutes, when driving at the usual pace, and at a more rapid pace not less than ten minutes.

He had thereby shown, he said, that if Miss Frick was the lady who had left the pawnbroker's at twenty-five minutes to six—which was now an established fact—it could not be she who had been photographed with the diamond in her hand at twenty minutes to six! That the little clock in the elephant's head was right to the minute, had been proved by Mr. Frick's evidence.

The public prosecutor, in the reply, stated that it was a well-known fact that there was often a difference of several minutes in the clocks of the town.

The counsel maintained that such a great difference as would be necessary in such a case, at least ten minutes, was scarcely possible. Altogether, he utilized this circumstance to the utmost, and made his final appeal to the jury so impressive that when the jury retired, there was great uncertainty as to the result.

Here Mr. Monk opened his memorandum book and produced a newspaper cutting, from which he read the conclusion of the counsel's address:

"It would be foolish for me to maintain that I have proven that my client is not guilty of the theft of which she is accused. But I have the right to ask: Is there any one who believes that the public prosecutor has proved her guilt? I have, at any rate, shown that in order that the assertion of the prosecution may hold good, the young lady must have been in two places at the same time. If she had been at the pawnbroker's at the time when all the evidence went to show she was there, then she cannot be the person who was photographed by Mr. Howell with the stolen diamond in her hand.

"I admit that there is weighty circumstantial evidence against the young lady; but have I not also shown that there is also weighty circumstantial evidence in contradiction? All will agree that this is an unusual case. This robbery, which has now been twice before the court, in the form of two different charges against two different persons, will remain a mystery, whatever the verdict of the jury may be today.

"I venture to say, that whatever your judgment may be today, we shall tomorrow hear that half of the public approve of it, and the other half disapprove.

"The theft is, and will remain, a mystery.

"Any one who was present at the former trial, will remember that when the case was nearly concluded, in fact, just before the jury retired, there was scarcely a person in court who was not convinced that the case was as clear as any could be, and that the conscience of the jurymen would not be troubled in any way by pronouncing a verdict of 'Guilty.' But an hour or two afterward all were agreed that hey might with just as easy a mind pronounce a verdict of 'Not guilty.' Might not the same thing happen today?

"I am not so fortunate, it is true, as my colleague, who was the counsel for the defense on the first occasion. I have not, at any rate, succeeded in producing evidence which would compel the prosecution to drop the case—but I have at least succeeded in showing that if the public prosecutor is correct in his statements, then my client must be a supernatural being!"

The counsel concluded with a passionate appeal to the jury on behalf of his client, and sat down.

"The jury consulted for three hours," continued Monk, and when they at last returned into court, their answer to the question of "Guilty or not guilty" was: "No! Not guilty."

A sigh of relief escaped simultaneously from Clara and myself, and Monk looked up with a strange melancholy smile.

"Yes, I understand. I felt just as you now feel when the verdict was made known. The first impression was one of infinite joy and relief; but it was not to last long. The verdict was received by the public with deep silence; and when Sigrid was liberated, and about to leave the court, she was received with hooting and hissing by the large crowd which in an incredibly short time had collected outside. Stones were thrown after her carriage, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police got her safely away."

"How terrible!" said Clara. "How could any one have the heart to torture the poor girl any further. Did they believe then that she was guilty?"

"Guilty!" exclaimed Monk, with another melancholy smile. "I don't believe there were ten people in Christiania the next day who were not convinced Sigrid Frick had stolen her uncle's diamond, and that there were dark pages in her life which were the cause of her being in need of money. Then, besides this, she was looked upon as the cause of Evelina's suicide."

The next day the papers contained accounts of what had happened the day before in the court, and the trial was the general topic of conversation. No one seemed to doubt that Miss Frick was guilty. The suicide of Evelina had especially tended to inflame the minds of the public. Most people were convinced that the cause of the suicide was, as I have already mentioned, the treatment to which she had been exposed while being accused of a crime of which she was innocent.

In one paper appeared a furious leader with the heading: "Is there one law for the rich, and another for the poor?" It dwelt at some length upon the position of the poor young girl in the service of the rich young lady. How the rich lady had stolen the diamond in order to use the money for—well, I will not repeat the words;—how the poor girl was arrested by the police, driven out of her wits, and eventually to suicide. How the police, who apparently seemed to be on a friendly footing with the rich lady, tried to screen her guilt, and how riches had eventually succeeded in getting the wealthy criminal acquitted.

The result of this article was that a large mob proceeded next day to Frick's villa, in the belief that Sigrid was still there, and broke all the windows, hooting and hissing all the time.

Old Frick naturally became furious, and, armed with his revolver and his sabre, he single-handed attacked the mob which surrounded the house.

He was no doubt under the impression that he was followed by a force consisting of the coachman and the gardener; but these cautious warriors did not follow him further than the gate.

Fortunately, old Frick had forgotten to load his revolver, so no great mischief was done. He was at once surrounded and forced up against his railings. He managed, however, to use his sword, if not with dexterity, at least with such fury that it took some time before any one ventured to come near him.

He had succeeded in wounding several half-tipsy roughs, who attempted to close with him, when finally an ingenious young cattle driver caught up a garden seat and rushed at him, using this as a shield. Old Frick's sword got jammed in the seat; he was disarmed, and struck on the head with an empty bottle, and thrown to the ground. Some mounted police at last appeared on the scene, charged the crowd, and saved the old man, after which the mob dispersed quietly.

The blow which old Frick received on his head resulted in concussion of the brain. For several days he lingered between life and death, and has, since that time, owing to paralysis in his legs, not been able to leave his chair without assistance.

(To Be Continued.)

COL. MONROE'S DOCTRINE.

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"This is old-fashioned winter weather," said Colonel Monroe, as he entered the cozy back room of the Lincolnville postoffice. The swirl of snowflakes, which fluttered through the door, melted in the heat from a glowing stove. The colonel stamped his feet, shook the snow from his broad-brimmed hat and fur-lined overcoat, and greeted Judge Sawyer and Postmaster Jenkins.

"How are you, judge?" he exclaimed, shaking hands with Lincolnville's banker and most substantial citizen. "Keep your seat, judge; glad to see you. Hello, Jenkins; how's the postmaster? Your customers will get scant mail tonight. The station agent says that the road is blocked in both directions. Number 62 is stalled in Redacre's Cut, the other side of Ridgeway, and the eastern limited is fast in a snowdrift somewhere between Wayne and Kirkwood. So you may as well take it easy. What's the news, Jenkins?"

Postmaster Jenkins thought a moment and a frown lowered the edges of his thin eyebrows.

"I hear they're going to fire Russell, the new Methodist preacher," he said, shaking down the coals and raking back the embers. Did you hear about the sermon he preached last Sunday? He attacked corporations, trusts and rich people in general and said this country was getting in shape for a revolution like the one they had in France. That's fine talk for a preacher; stirring up the masses against property rights! Deacon Snow told me they thought they'd let him go. The deacon says he's an anarchist or something."

"I heard the sermon," said Colonel Monroe, lighting a long, black cigar and leaning back in his favorite chair. "You were there, too, Judge Sawyer. I don't see why Deacon Snow should get excited. All he has is a hundred and sixty acres of land, two thousand dollars in your bank and rheumatism in his right leg. Parson Russell's revolutionists will never burn his chateau. I didn't think much of the sermon myself, but it will not stir our Lincolnville people to bloody revolt. This is not Paris; we're not French, and we have none of the conditions which brought about the revolution of 1789. But why muzzle Preacher Russell? He's honest in his opinions. He will arouse interest and stimulate study and discussion of our new problems. It's never safe to gag a parson.

"There's too much talk now," declared Postmaster Jenkins. "We'd better let well enough alone. If it wasn't for the trusts and corporations what would this country amount to? It wouldn't amount to nothing. Preacher Russell had better stick to his Bible."

"I wonder what would happen to our new minister if he took your advice?" mused Colonel Monroe, with a side glance at Judge Sawyer. "Suppose the reverend Russell preached his sermons from such texts as 'Sell all that thou hast and distribute to the poor and thou shalt have treasure in heaven.' There are a thousand texts like that in the Bible."

"But the Bible doesn't really mean that," interrupted the postmaster eagerly. "Mr. Rockefeller has changed the verse so that it reads: 'Sell all that thou hast that stands between thee and Christ, and distribute it to the poor.' That's what it really means."

"I hesitate to abandon the good old St. James version and take up the Standard Oil edition of the good Book," remarked Colonel Monroe. "A stock exchange revision would carry more weight with me. No, Jenkins, the Bible means just what it says or it means nothing. I've as much right to insert my personal creed between the holy lines as has Mr. Rockefeller or any capitalist or preacher. But we'll not discuss the Bible. Do you know why Deacon Snow is so violent in this matter? Well, I'll tell you. I kept my eye on the deacon and others while the preacher was expounding his views on wealth. And they kept their eyes on our banker friend here, Judge Sawyer. That's a fact, judge. And I know just what they were thinking. You're the richest member of the church, and they thought the preacher was hitting at you. And if you say the word out goes Preacher Russell. I'll wager that you took not the slightest personal offense at the preacher's remarks."

"I thought it an interesting sermon," said Judge Sawyer, with a grave smile. "Mr. Russell is a young man, and a little inclined to be impulsive, perhaps, but he is earnest and honest. I have already assured him of my support, but I think, colonel, that you exaggerate my influence. However, it is safe to predict that Mr. Russell will not be forced from his position. Neither will he be asked to modify his pulpit utterances to suit Deacon Snow or any one else."

"The people of Lincolnville and for that matter every other community," remarked Colonel Monroe, "are divided into two classes. One holds for the banks and bankers a reverence which takes the form of abject fear, the other believes that all bankers are in a conspiracy to corral the wealth of the nation and incidentally to suppress all discussion of their methods. This latter class has conjured up a monster called 'the money power,' an argus-eyed dragon, whose Dionysian ears catch every whisper of protest and whose clutch means financial death. This fabled creature has inspired a public cowardice and servility which is astounding. The ancients had an unpropitious god so sacred and dreaded that to mention his name meant death. We have preachers, statesmen and even editors who have grown so timid that they dare not write 'bank' or 'railroad' without mentally crossing themselves."

"There is truth in what you say," admitted Judge Sawyer. "As a plain old-fashioned Democrat, I do not like to be the object of this unconscious servility. A banker is nothing more or less than a money merchant, and should wield no more power nor be accorded a higher standing than any other business man. If there be a money or trust conspiracy your average banker, be he of the city or of the country, is no part of it. If the trust system be a plot rather than an economic development, the small banker should be the first to protest. If the great city banks succeed—as they probably will—in passing a law authorizing branch banks, they will force every country bank into liquidation."

"There is no reason why the small bank should not go the way of all small undertakings," said Colonel Monroe. "The small railroads, the small factories and the small markets have been merged into huge corporations called trusts — why should the small banks escape? We are witnesses to a stupendous industrial and financial revolution, and the unthinking ones cry conspiracy, while cowards dread to contemplate, much less discuss, a perfectly natural phenomenon. There is a popular belief that a score or more of years ago a number of inspired men originated a plot which has brought about the existing combinations. They accord to the men who are at the head of these vast organizations credit for a sagacity which is more than human. They proclaim these mere kings, and bow before them in fear and trembling. They worship before an imaginary throne. These new gods are more astounded than their subjects. J. Pierpont Morgan did not create trusts—the trusts created J. Pierpont Morgan. Andrew Carnegie did not develop the steel industry—the steel industry developed Mr. Carnegie. John D. Rockefeller is not responsible for the Standard Oil company—it is responsible for Mr. Rockefeller. Armour did not discover the meat business—the meat business discovered Mr. Armour. These men were at hand and destiny seized and swept them into power. Columbus did not create a new world. I fear I am becoming figurative, judge."

"J. Pierpont Morgan is a great man," said Postmaster Jenkins, who had vainly attempted to follow the argument. "I saw him once when he went through Lincolnville in his private car. He threw a cigar—only half smoked up—out of the car window and I picked it up and have it up to my house."

"What I was about to say is this," continued Colonel Monroe, ignoring the postmaster's reminiscence. "There is a disposition to suppress—I should say to discourage—a free and open discussion of the trust question and the various issues pertaining to it. Why is this? What is there to be concealed? There is no revolution pending, the revolution has occurred. We are installing a new system of industry. The edifices of old institutions are tumbling on every hand and the foundations of new and grander ones are being laid amid the ruins. We are to live in them and among them. Shall we not have a look at the architects's plans and the builder's specifications? Are the details finished from corner stone to flagstaff? Not a bit of it. Who is to be benefited by a conspiracy of silence? Surely not those who have gained the greater advantage from the changes thus far made. They are too broad-minded to imagine for a moment that they are to reap the exclusive benefit. I claim to have the average amount of intelligence and am an interested party, but I declare, Judge Sawyer, that I haven't received enough light on these great questions to qualify myself as a fair juror. There are two sides to all questions, but this one has a dozen. It is of vastly more importance than the slavery issue or the preservation of the Union. It involves the preservation of society. Instead of avoiding debate the great financial interests should stimulate it. There is real menace in a prejudice inspired by ignorance. Let all sides be heard. Any interest which resorts to evasion or hinders the presentation of all the testimony endangers its chance for exact justice."

"I fear that some interests do not wish exact justice," observed Judge Sawyer, as he arose to go.

"I remember now," said Postmaster Jenkins, as he helped the colonel with his overcoat, "that Mr. Morgan had on a red smoking jacket and a black skullcap."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

TURNING THE CORNER.

One day you turned a corner
And never knew you turned,
Until, far on your journey,
The bitter truth you learned.

One day you turned a corner
A-whistling jolly airs,
And did not see the turning
Till you were otherwheres.

On day you turned a corner—
To you the road was straight;
But ah! you missed the blossoms
When it was all too late.

That day you turned the corner—
Today you know the truth—
You left behind forever
The smiling vale of Youth.
—Chicago Tribune.

JAPANESE POLICE AND RATS

The following account exemplifies the thorough manner in which Japanese officials carry out their orders. The Drogisten Zeitung says that last month the police of Kobe distributed to every house in town a package of arsenic, with directions for the use of the poison printed on each package, which latter was to be used in the destruction of rats, in accordance with the plan of the department of health in fighting the plague. A very prominent citizen of Kobe, and a political leader of some note, on the day after the distribution was made, called at the office of the Kobe Chronicle and lodged complaint to the effect that he had been grossly insulted by the police. According to his account, a police officer on the foregoing day had walked into his dwelling, and without a word handed him a package marked "arsenic." "What is that for?" asked he. "That's for you," answered the officer. "For me?" inquired the astonished citizen, in whose mind, no doubt, visions of a hint to betake himself to the unknown shore after the "good, old" Japanese fashion, were floating. "Yes—for—you," repeated the policeman, pausing after each word to emphasize it. "The order has gone forth that all vermin shall die." This was all that the astonished editor could get out of the wrathful politician, and the latter went away still raging against "the insult the police had put upon him."—National Druggist.

A Grateful Irishman.

One of the first official duties of Maurice B. Blumenthal, the new deputy attorney general, was to bring up the case of a man charged with attempting to vote twice at a recent election. The matter had been pending since last October, and the defendant had been in jail from that time. Upon investigation, it developed that the culprit had never been convicted of crime, was 61 years old, a consumptive, and that he was drunk at the time he committed the crime. Accordingly, on a plea of "guilty," Mr. Blumenthal asked that sentence be suspended during good behavior, and this was done.

After the judge announced his decision, Mr. Blumenthal turned to the fellow and said:

"Behave yourself in the future, and you won't be back here again."

To this the happy man responded:

"You're a dacent man with his heart in the roight place, Mr. Blumenthal, and any time you're runnin' for office I'll take a chance for you, drunk or sober."—New York Times.

A Good Place for It.

She—Doctor, is Squeedunk a good place to go for rheumatism.

Doctor—Sure. That's where I got mine. —Indianapolis Journal.

For Weak Stomachs.

"What kind of breakfast food have you?" inquired the New Yorker in the Boston hotel.

"We have pumpkin, custard, apple and meringue pie," replied the waiter, carefully adjusting his glasses.—Yonkers Statesman.

"FRUIT OF THE LOOM."

Men and women of taste and judgment go into ecstacies over the wonderful patterns, textures and colors which are "the fruit of the loom." But there is one fruit of the loom they rarely consider, and that is the frail and faded woman, old before her time, because necessity compels her to work under conditions, which send her more favored sister to bed and the doctor's care.

The diseases which weaken and torment women, may in almost all cases be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

"I had female trouble for eight years," writes Mrs. L. J. Dennis, of 828 East College Street, Jacksonville, Ills. "Words cannot express what I suffered. *I sought relief among the medical profession and found none.* Friends urged me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. When I commenced taking this medicine I weighed ninety-five pounds. Now I weigh one hundred and fifty-six pounds—more than I ever weighed before. I was so bad I would lie from day to day and long for death to come and relieve my suffering. I had internal inflammation, a disagreeable drain, brearing-down pain, and such distress every month, but now I never have a pain—do all my own work and am a strong and healthy woman."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.

The Crumpled Rose Leaf.

By ELIZABETH AYRES.

He was not in the least like a rose leaf, but he was the one crumpled petal in the flowery bed of ease of the young man to whom he had fallen as an inherited guest. He had been bequeathed to the son of his dead friend and host as a part of the considerable property left to the heir, and there was no question but that he should remain a fixture in the household. He had entered the family as an invited guest when the son of the house was a child. As a guest he had stayed ever since and to all appearances would stay so long as he lived. He was always unobtrusive and no one regarded him as an interloper, or thought of the possibility of his departure. He was an established habit.

The reason for his first coming was forgotten. He was there, where he had been for years, seemingly untouched by time and unchanged in fortune. He had seen the family dwindle from several members to mother and son. He was a little old man when he came and he was still little and old. His forehead had gone to the back of his neck hunting for the half wreath of iron gray hair that circled from ear to ear. His eyes were black and pinched in close to the root of his nose where they shone with a glitter undimmed by age. His smooth-shaven lip lifted at one corner with a cynical twist. Taking him altogether, he was gnome-like little man whose mind worked behind a mask.

He seldom spoke, but when he uttered his opinions, they were decided and to the point. He called a cat a cat, and a fool a fool, and held every illusion and enthusiasm in contempt. Although secretly fond of the young man whose roof gave him shelter, his very name was, in his eyes, a part of his crime. It was Harold, a misnomer for which its owner was not at fault as he had no speech with which to express his sentiments when it was fastened upon him. Naturally the Harold became Hal, which fitted better.

The rest of his crime was his profession. So far as money was concerned, he was free to follow whatever calling he chose and he had chosen literature. He had a gift for rhyme and a gift for romance, and having the opportunity and leisure, he studied to bring both to perfection. Having been born under a lucky star, his first book was a success which his second repeated, and he was hailed as one of the shining literary lights of the day. The adulation and acclaim accorded fame were his.

There was only one with whom he came in daily contact who withheld his approbation. The old man, if he had been asked to voice his criticism of literature, would boldly have voted great Shakespeare rot, and he was not impressed by his close proximity to modern genius. He made no comments, but his silence was more eloquent and galling than words.

Hal was a normal, right-minded young fellow under ordinary circumstances. Easily won success undermined his balance for a time, and he grew literally drunk with praise. The lack of appreciation on the part of his lifelong guest was the crumpled rose leaf that increased to a molehill and finally assumed the proportions of a mountain which he longed to level. He thirsted for the intoxication of approval from the only one of his near friends who refused to bend the knee in hero worship. He resorted to various subterfuges to surprise the non-committal member of his family into recognizing his talent. To his knowledge, the old man had never read his books. Hal placed them in his way and left newspapers where he would stumble upon them, with the pages uppermost containing flattering notices of his work.

It was all to no avail. The only evidence the old man gave that he was aware of the little play, was once when Hal came upon him suddenly and found him absorbed in a newspaper which had been arranged to entrap him. He looked up when he was disturbed and surveyed the young author calmly.

"I see you're the village pride in the matter of po'try and story telling," he remarked indifferently, and walked away, throwing back over his shoulder, "now, I suppose you think you hung the moon and set the stars."

His indifference spurred Hal to greater endeavor. He worked as he probably never would have worked had it not have been for his overwhelming desire to extort some sign of recognition from his exasperating guest. It became an obsession with him and he wrote at and around and about the old man in his struggle to awaken his interest. Times without number he assembled ad called himself all kinds of fools, and yet he continued to yearn for that which he could not obtain. His vanity had been wounded in its most vulnerable spot and it left a painful scar.

"I'll throttle him into saying something," he threatened desperately, with the ferocity of the savage that sometimes lies dormant in the human heart.

One day, the old man, believing himself alone, stole into the library. Hal, himself unseen, watched the stooping figure going through the hall and when it turned into the library his curiosity was aroused. He went noiselessly to the door and stood looking in. The vexation of his spirit was bending over a table reading. He was so lost in the book before him, that he was oblivious of all else. He did not hear Hal approach, neither did he know when he came close to his side and leaned forward to discover what was holding the old man's attention. He had taken from his pocket a worn leather case which held a daguerreotype, a portrait of a young girl dressed in the fashion of long ago. The open case revealed something else besides. It was what once had been a cluster of violets, brown and crumbling with the ravin wrought by time. He held the portrait tenderly in one hand while he read Hal's volume of poems tracing with his forefinger, knotted at the joints, the lines of the verses that had brought forth a flower from the single mellow garden spot in his crusty old heart:

"My love was like a violet
That sweetens all the waking year.
Alas! as short a time she stayed,
To soon she left my garden bare.

"For what though rose and lily bloom,
In vain they teach me to forget,
One flower, the garden grows for me,
One flower—a Violet!"

Hal, feeling as if he had seen a soul stripping itself before him, divesting itself of all concealment, crept away as noiselessly as he had come.

"No man could have a greater tribute than that," he thought, with a throb of humiliation and compassion.

The crumpled rose leaf was smooth. The picture he had seen was printed indelibly on his mind. The stooping figure, the faded portrait of a sweet-faced young girl, the crumbling violets, and the forefinger, knotted at the joints, tracing laboriously the lines of the verses which had applied the touchstone to memory:

"My love was like a violet
That sweetens all the waking year.
Alas! as short a time she stayed,
Too soon she left my garden bare!"

AN OMAR FOR LADIES.

I sometimes think that never lasts so long
The Style as when it starts a bit too strong;
That all the Pompadours the parterre boasts
Some Chorus-girl began, with Dance and Song.

And this Revival of the Chignon low
That fills the most of us with helpless Woe,
Ah, criticise it Softly! for who knows
What long-necked Peeress had to wear it so!

Ah, my beloved, try each Style you meet;
Today brooks no loose ends, you must be neat.
Tomorrow! why, tomorrow you may be
Wearing your own down your back like Marguerite!
—Josephine Dodge Daskam in Harper's Magazine.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to refund the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price, 50 cents.

THE PIG AND THE WEATHER VANE

A FABLE.

A pig once lived in a pen by a church and was, accordingly, able to converse with the weather vane on the steeple. As everybody is aware, pigs can see the wind, so that there was always a congenial topic for conversation, and the weather vane would often consult the pig as to the quarter from which the wind blew. Thus, as soon as he saw the pig astir in the early morning, he would sing out:

"Stick-in-the-mud, Stick - in - the - mud, ahoy there! How do you make it?"

And the pig would answer: "Nor'east by east," to which the weather vane would reply, "Nor'east by east it is," and steadfastly regard that point of the compass.

"What a pity it is you're not in the business," he said to the pig one day. "You've too much talent for an amateur. But the pig only shook his head and grunted. He knew that no one would put faith in him if he differed from the church weather vane, and the event justified his belief.

For being about my first financial venture, I was almost driven to desperation and was quite ready to try anything that promised the shadow of relief.

I put them on the road early the next morning to drive them—Heaven only knew where. After I started with them a man who had heard of my loss told me I would be arrested for driving diseased cattle through the county. The very thought of being in the hands of the law was a holy terror to me; but not knowing where else to go, I went right on driving my cattle as fast as possible. I had only been started when the best heifer in the lot began to show unmistakable signs of blackleg. She soon got so lame in her left hind leg that it was with great difficulty she kept up with the rest of the drove. Every little bit she would lag behind and try to lie down. I was in an awful fix. I expected every moment to see the officers come after me. So every time she got behind I gave her a lick with a hickory and forced her to keep up with the rest. My purpose was, if the officers did not take me in, to rush the cattle along until I came to some woods where I expected to drive the heifer away from the road and let her die in peace. The country was very thickly settled, and the road fenced in and there was absolutely nothing to be done only to rush forward. This I did with a zeal, principally to keep ahead of the officers, who I supposed must be almost catching me. Very often the sick heifer would try to stop, but I felt sure that if I let her get on the road I would be hung, or possibly on account of my youth I might escape with a life-time sentence in the penitentiary.

Meanwhile I engaged the services of another boy. He was a hustler from the word go, and we rushed the cattle forward to a finish. We did not find a place where we could get the cattle off the road till long after dark. When we struck such a place we drove the cattle away from the road, and after hunting a place where the officers could not find us, we left the cattle well and hearty. The active exercise had, by its powerful action on the blood, caused it to circulate freely through all the afflicted parts and this had thrown the blackleg poison completely out of the system. I sold my cattle the next day, and returned home a happier and a wiser boy. I learned afterwards that no more of the cattle ever had the disease.

If you have an animal with the blackleg, set a boy after him with a keen hickory. Make him go for five or six hours in a fast walk, or faster. Don't let him lie down at all. If you do, he will probably never get up again. Make him travel so fast that he will be compelled to use his afflicted limbs at least part of the time. If the boy gets tired, put a new boy on the track. If he gives out, set the dogs on the trail—just anything to keep it going from the use of its own muscles. Keep this up for five or six hours, and the next day your animal will be well. I have tried this remedy in many cases, my neighbors have tried it, and it has not yet failed in a single instance. Please try it and report through Weekly Blade.—D. L. P., Ohio.

Answers to Horse Ailments.

Editor Farmstead:—For the running sore on his horse, tell M. G. to syringe out the sore with warm water, then with water two parts and carbolic acid one part, twice each week.

To. C. S., Va.:—The symptoms are of side bones or ringbone. Blister at once. Let the horse rest, and when well blister again, cpeat three times if necessary. Keep the horse's head tied so he cannot reach the foot while the blister is working.

Tell S., Jonesville, Va., that his mares have deformed entrances, and need opening by an experienced hand, at the time of breeding.

To George H. M., New York:—Your dog has ulceration of the Eustachian tube of the ear. Syringe out both ear and nostril with warm water; then pour in each place peroxide of hydrogen once a day.

J. W. G., Hale, Mo., has a colt that eats pine boards. No doubt the trouble is worms. Beat together one ounce aloes, three ounces spirits of turpentine and six eggs. Give at one dose, after first being fed on bran mashes for four feeds.

R. A., Indiana:—Enlarged leg is due to sluggish circulation and bad kidneys. Feed rosin, bran mashes and green food; bandage the leg with flannel bandages. Pour very warm water in and leave the straw on until cool. Then remove the straw and rub the leg briskly. Apply any good liniment—arnica is splendid. Repeat in four days.—H., Wetona, Pa.

Several Good Answers.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to the friend whose colt eats pine boards, keep them away from them. I have lost the habit, but some hay fine with a haycutter, and for every feed mix with two quarts of chopped hay one quart of ground feed, say corn and oats, and salt well. Try it.

For the running sore on a horse's leg, add to one quart of warm water fifteen drops of carbolic acid, and use with a good-sized syringe. Insert the point as far into the sore as can be done, both up and down. Keep it thus and ulcer will clean. Use a clean cloth each time, and clean the syringe well. It will not do any harm to take the point of a sharp knife and cut the sore open, so you can get to the bottom of it. Wash out and up again. Keep the acid in a warm place and don't allow it to freeze. Look close for pips in the sore. If found, burn alum on a warm stove and blow the dust well in it three times a day.

Corns on horses feet can be prevented by proper care at the time he begins to wear shoes. But when a horse has them, the next thing is to get rid of them. Have a bar shoe put on the foot that has the corn, and by a blacksmith who knows how to do it. The shoe must be removed every fifteen days for four months. Get a stick of well-made grafting wax; pare out the corn well, but do not bring blood; take a hot iron, melt off from the stick some of the wax, and allow it to drop into the corn. Warm it in well with the hot iron, but do not burn the horse; hold up the foot until the wax is cold and cannot run out, then cover with cotton. Put on the shoe and keep the hard dirt out of it, and repeat every 15 days for four months. Don't think it is well in four weeks. I am a horse-shoer, have been at it for 30 years, and have cured many corns in this way, but they must have care.

In answer to the ailing cow: The animal has a rush of blood to the head. Get a good cow or horse doctor to bleed her in the side of the neck; take away at least one quart of blood, and do not feed too much of blood-making food, such as corn, middlings, wheat, rye, etc.—W., Mentor, Ohio.

Hogs and Chickens.

Editor Farmstead: We receive so much help from The Blade, I will try and answer some of the questions in the Farmstead. First is a receipe for hog cholera, which is a sure cure: Two ounces pulverized capsicum, two ounces pulverized asafedita, four ounces flour of sulphur. Mix.

Put half a pound in 20 quarts of meal or bran; feed twice a day until all symptoms left the disease. This is preventive, to keep this remedy in an airtight can and give a dose about once a week.

Chickens require both oyster shells and gravel; neither one makes them lay, for they must have gravel to grind their food, and the oyster shells furnish the lime for the egg shell if they are laying, and there is no danger of them eating their eggs. We keep oyster shells and gravel in the coop all the time, and it is surprising how many shells they will eat. We always get lots of eggs, but we feed egg-making foods, just as one would feed a cow with a view to getting more milk from her. This answers W. P. M., Michigan.

For O. G. Greentown, Ind.: It is very profitable to caponize young chicks, but you must have special instruments to do it. With every set there are full directions, so it would be useless to take up space to explain the operation.

Will some one please send a cure for roup? I have tried a number of so-called sure cures at 50 cents a box or bottle, but so far I have failed to cure it.—S., Maquoketa, Iowa.

As to Fence Posts.

Editor Farmstead: In answer to A., Kosciusko County, Indiana, about fence posts, I will give you the result of my personal experience, lasting over 20 years:

First—Round posts do not last at all, generally not more than three to four years—seven years at the outside.

Second—Split posts are generally stronger than sawed posts, other things being equal; they will last longer, too.

Third—A post will last longer if the top (as grown) is in the ground than if the butt is in, for the simple reason that if the butt is in, the water follows the natural pores and rots the post.

Fourth—They are better if seasoned for at least a year.

Fifth—The bark should be taken off when the post is made, as the worms do not get a start, as they do if the bark is left on to fall off when seasoned.

To conclude I will give you a little experience of mine: Five years ago this spring I built some new fence and used second growth white oak, some round, barked, some round with the bark on, some split, barked, and some split with the bark on. The round posts with the bark on I had to replace two years ago. The round ones barked are showing signs of decay, but will last probably another year. The split posts with the bark on are also giving way, but the split barked posts seems to be as good as when I put them in.—S., Lake Cicott, Ind.

Editor Farmstead: I want to answer M. A. M., Warsaw, N. Y., concerning fence posts. Never put a round post in the ground if it can be split. Have them seasoned; always take the bark off. Walnut makes a good post, if you take the sap off the portion that goes into the ground. Yes, the fence question is getting to be a serious one, and we should take every advantage to make our fences durable. Therefore I advise building the wire fence—No. 9 wire, and stretch it tight. This is the best fence and the cheapest in the end, as the wind never racks a wire fence.—P., Glenville, Ky.

How to Raise Onions.

Editor Farmstead: G. S., Galt, Kan., asks to be informed how to raise onions. Select a piece of muck ground; muck is better, because it is so much nicer to work, and easier to keep clear of weeds. On this piece of ground draw all the manure (horse manure is the best) you can work in; plow just as soon as you can work the ground; the more the better, until the ground is packed hard; then put on about eight good big loads of ashes to the acre, narrowing them in well; then put on about 400 pounds per acre of fertilizer (your dealer will tell you the kind to get). Put this on just before you take dragging them either with hand or team roller go over it, which will leave it in fine shape for the drill. Use a hand drill set at the right point for onions; a Planet Jr. drill is the best to use the marker which you will find on the drill. It will mark about 14 inches apart. Then rest until the onions come up and you can follow the rows; get a cultivator and go to work. While you keep the weeds and grass from between the rows, set your boys to weeding, and this must be kept up. Backache or no backache, until the onions get so large that you cannot get among them. When they are ready to pull, which you will know by the tops breaking down, pull them and let dry down, then the bottoms all one way; then take a pair of shears and cut and top them. When thoroughly dried, gather them, put them in crates and the job is done. They are then ready to run over the screen, which is made of wooden slats, placed far enough apart to let the small ones through. Put them on sale a few days and they are then ready for market. By keeping the weeds out and a good supply of manure, ashes and fertilizer, the same piece of ground can be used year after year. I have on piece on which I have raised them for the last six years and it is in better shape than it was the first year. Use about four pounds of seed to the acre and find out by your dealer what kind of onions will sell the best in your locality. Be sure and get the best of seed, which will cost you about $1.50 per pound.—C., Fitchburg, Mich.

Black Teeth in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead: In regard to the inquiry about ailing pigs, if S. A. H., of Pennsylvania, will examine his pigs' mouth he will find four small teeth in the upper jaw, two on each side, about half way between the front teeth and jaw teeth. They are black, and affect the brain. They are of no account in the pig. I had pigs to act like his did. I pulled these black teeth out and my pigs were all right in a few days.—M., Lima, W. Va.

Mule Footed Hogs.

Editor Farmstead: I have been a reader of your paper for several years, and have taken some interest in the question and answer column. I have been amused at some of the questions, and especially the mule-footed hog question. You say that you have been deluged with letters of inquiry concerning that much-talked-of hog with the solid foot. Why should people clamor for information who knows from pure curiosity? I have never seen a mule-footed hog, and if I had one on my place I would send it to the editor that he might offer it as a premium to the getter up of the largest club for his paper. I am certain it would increase his circulation, and the fellow who owned it would feel like going behind the barn and kicking himself for letting such a ridge-rooting, "sang" digging razor back come on his place. The idea of a farmer wanting such a thing when we have the fine Poland-China and the beautiful Berkshires, Chester Whites, and many other up-to-date hogs that any good farmer might be proud to show to his neighbors. —F., Glenville, Ky.

Running Sore on Horse.

Editor Farmstead: Tell M. G. that his horse's sore leg was caused by dropsy of the limbs, commonly called stocking, caused by impure blood or lack of proper circulation. The swelling has been subsided and the disease has settled in the joint. Place the animal in a large box stall or shed, where he can exercise as he wishes, feed moderative food, such as bran mash, for a few days; keep the bowels in active condition with two or three ounces of salts; give six drachms of aloes in the mash twice a day for two days; give a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash three times a day. Improve the quality of blood with bitter tonics, such as salts of iron, for a few days, then begin to give the animal good condition powders. Apply a poultice of fresh bread and fresh milk to the sore three times a day for two or three days; have the poultice blood heat. Then remove the bandage and sprinkle the place with sulphur two or three times a day until it is thoroughly healed.—G., Tippecance City, O.

Lice on Animals.

Editor Farmstead: I see some inquiries for exterminating lice on colts or cattle. will give my way, which I know to be effectual: Cover the colt with an old wagon sheet, all but its nose; put a pot of live coals under him and throw sulphur in it, a little at a time; hold the sheet so it will go all over him; you will see no more lice, but will think of the hereafter when you get near to him.—C.

For Cockroaches.

Editor Farmstead: Pulverized borax, liberaly sprinkled about their haunts, will kill cockroaches.—F., Upland, Ind.

Blacking a Stove.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell M. H. R., Pa., to mix her blacking with a teaspoonful of nium and a teaspoonful of sugar. It will last a week or more.—S., Red Wing.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, Price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Following Orders.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—Here, Bridget, see how dusty it is under the bed.

Bridget—Yes'm.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—Haven't I impressed upon you that you must sweep under the beds?

Bridget—Av coorse, ma'am, an' how could the dust get there if I hadn't swept it under?—Philadelphia Press.

100 Persons Cured Every Day of RHEUMATISM

By Magic Foot Drafts. Sent on Approval Anywhere in America.
TRY THEM FREE.

They Will Cure YOU.

If you read this, you will probably send for a pair of drafts and be CURED of your rheumatism. A great many persons try Magic Foot Drafts every month at our expense. Thousands are cured—and pay. Some are not cured, but have found out without expense that they have something else besides rheumatism. We have thousands of letters on file from Judges, Lawyers, Ministers, officials of the government, and business men, saying that Magic Foot Drafts cured them—many after everything else had failed. All these are open to the public, with a standing offer of $5,000.00 reward to anyone who finds that they are not all given in good faith and without any consideration whatsoever excepting the good the Drafts have done.

Magic Foot Drafts open the pores of the feet, the largest in the body, and by means of the intricate capillary development of the blood vessels here, draw out and neutralize by alkaline reaction the acid poison accumulations in the blood, reaching and permanently curing rheumatism in every part of the body. Our free booklet will convince you that Magic Foot Drafts, which at first glance may seem unreasonable, are really the most logical treatment ever discovered for rheumatism. We want to send you a pair on approval, without a cent in advance. If you are satisfied with the benefit received send us One Dollar. If not, keep your money. Write to Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 26, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., today. Send no money—only your name.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What Postum Did There.

A well known figure at the National Capitol is that of an attorney-at-law and solicitor of patents, who has been practicing before the courts and the Department of the Interior at Washington for more than 25 years. The experience of this gentleman with coffee is unusually interesting for it proves that although the ill results from coffee are slow they are sure. He says: "I have consumed coffee at my meals for many years, but of late years have been annoyed by deranged stomach and sleeplessness, pains in my head, nervousness and confusion of the mind. About 18 months ago I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum Food Coffee and have experienced the most pleasing and beneficial results therefrom.

"It has aided my digestion, increased my appetite for healthy food, appeased my stomach, invigorated my brain, cleared and quieted nerves and mind, and enabled me to sleep soundly 8 hours out of the 24. It has imparted buoyancy and cheerfulness to my daily life and caused me to look on the bright side of things in general. It has fitted me to do more brain work than ever before, and I would consider it a calamity to be deprived of its use.

"I look on Postum as an absolute cure for the ills that coffee causes. It not only cures the ravages of coffee but stimulates to vigor and healthy action the brain and all the organs of the human body. It has with me and with many of my friends and this is my authority for the statement." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE FARMSTEAD

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Blackleg in Cattle.

Editor Farmstead: There is no cure for blackleg in young cattle, but there is a preventive in the form of vaccine. Write to Dr. D. S. Salmon, head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., for information, vaccine, etc.—A., Kosciusco county, Ind.

The editor wishes to say that this precise information has been printed time and again in this column. Our readers have been told the disease is incurable, but can be prevented by vaccination; and that vaccine and the necessary information for its use can be obtained free of the Department of Agriculture. We take it that in cases where "cures" are declared to have been accomplished, the disease is not blackleg at all.

Editor Farmstead: Blackleg, though not a very common disease, is a very fatal one among young cattle. It very seldom attacks cattle after they get to be five or six years old. It may be brought on by a too rapid improvement, or by a scarcity of water and by other causes. Its first symptoms are great drowsiness. Soon lameness in one of the limbs appears, which increases rapidly. The animal is in a state of great unrest, lying down frequently, and then turning over and stretching out, apparently in search of rest, which, however, can not be found. These are some of the outside symptoms. Let us for a moment take a look at the inside. The blood has almost entirely ceased to circulate through the afflicted part of the animal. It has become almost as black as tar. The veins become clogged up, like a stream of water filled with snow and ice. The animal grows worse speedily, and soon dies, sometimes amidst great agony and sometimes without much apparent pain. I believe that unless a powerful remedy is applied, this disease, when it once attacks an animal will in every instance prove fatal.

Here is a remedy that I discovered in a somewhat peculiar manner some 15 years ago, which has invariably proved successful, if the disease was discovered while the animal was able to be on its feet and walk around. I had wintered a lot of young cattle. Blackleg got among them in the spring, and was killing them at the rate of one in every two days. That was my first experience with blackleg and I did not know what to do. An old farmer advised me to drive them entirely out of the county, and maybe a change in some way would come about to stop the disease. I was a boy then, and being about my first financial venture, I was almost driven to desperation and was quite ready to try anything that promised the shadow of relief.

I put them on the road early the next morning to drive them—Heaven only knew where. After I started with them a man who had heard of my loss told me I would be arrested for driving diseased cattle through the county. The very thought of being in the hands of the law was a holy terror to me; but not knowing where else to go, I went right on driving my cattle as fast as possible. I had only been started when the best heifer in the lot began to show unmistakable signs of blackleg. She soon got so lame in her left hind leg that it was with great difficulty she kept up with the rest of the drove. Every little bit she would lag behind and try to lie down. I was in an awful fix. I expected every moment to see the officers come after me. So every time she got behind I gave her a lick with a hickory and forced her to keep up with the rest. My purpose was, if the officers did not take me in, to rush

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Sirius.

"Please give the distance and size of Sirius. Are such distances measured or estimated, and how?"—H. C., Lightsville, Ohio.

Light travels at the rate of 186,300 miles per second. A light-year is the distance it takes light to travel in one year, which is five and seven-eighths trillions of miles. Sirius is distant from the earth 8½ light-years, or about 50 trillions of miles. This distance is ascertained by trigonometrical computation. The parallax of a star is the angle at the star made by two lines, one going direct from the earth to the star, and the other from the center of the sun to the star. This angle is formed by observing accurately the position of a star at a given time, and then six months later, when the earth has travelled to the opposite part of its orbit. Half this angle is the parallax. Hence we have the angle at the star, the angle at the sun and at the earth, and the side of the triangle between the earth and the center of the sun, 92,000,000 miles. From these elements the side which measures the distance between the earth and the star can be easily computed.

But the vast majority of the stars are too far off to have any sensible parallax; in other words, they are so far off that they do not change their apparent position because of the change of the earth's position at two opposite points in its orbit. The great Lick telescope shows about 100 million stars in the heavens. Of this vast number, the parallax has been found of about one hundred. The nearest star is Alpha Centauri, which is four and one-third light-years.

As to the size of Sirius, we know nothing. It is too far from us to show a disk, even under the most powerful telescopes we have as yet; so there is no way of computing its size. All we know so far is that Sirius gives 40 times as much light as the sun. This, however, does not indicate its real magnitude; for the amount of light depends upon the intrinsic brightness as well as the size of the star. The system of Sirius is far different from that of the sun, and what effect this has on the intensity of his light as compared with the sun we do not as yet know. Why don't you buy a modern school astronomy? It would cost $1.25 to $1.50, and prove absorbingly interesting to you.

Streets and Avenues.

"What is the meaning of the word avenue when applied to a street?"—A. V., Cumberland, Iowa.

When Major L'Enfant laid out Washington city, a little over a century ago, he provided for a number of very wide streets, running diagonally across the city plat, and radiating from the Capitol and the White House. These were called avenues, and named after the states. The streets were narrower and arranged to run at right angles to each other—the avenues cutting them diagonally. In some cities the streets running parallel in one direction are named avenues, those running at right angles being called streets. And some times the word avenue is applied to a street, as a more pretentious application.

Continental Shapes.

"What is the cause of the continents all being pointed at the south and broad at the north?"—W. E., Hamlin, Ky.

That is a question upon which physical geographers and geologists have speculated a great deal, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion. The most that any one can say is that when the earth was slowly forming a crust of rock over its molten interior, there must have been tremendous upheavals of the nature of tremendous volcanic earthquakes and the general shape of the continents then must have been given.

Bubonic Plague.

"What is meant by bubonic pleague? What is its form of attack, symptoms and origin?"—W. L. A., Colbran, Col.

Bubonic pleague is a germ disease. It is known as a very malignant and very contagious fever, very rapid in its progress, and accompanied by buboes—which are swellings of the glands in the groins and armpits—carbuncles and livid spots on the flesh. It has killed one-third of those it attacked. It spread over Western Europe at different times in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1665-6 it attacked England the last time. Its home is in Southern Asia, from whence the contagion spreads.

Candlemas Day.

"Please tell something concerning groundhog day—how it originated or became known as such."—H. H., Briensburg, Ky.

Candlemas Day is February 2. It is so called because on that day, in the Roman Catholic church, it is customary to bless the candles and tapers that will be used on the altar during the ensuing year. In the Dark Ages, in England, th superstition grew up, no one knows how, that if it were fair on Candlemas Day, the winter was only half over, and that foul weather, but little cold weather, would follow. This superstition was brought by the English settlers to America. Here it took a new form, and the absurd belief grew up that the groundhog came out from his winter sleep on this day. If he saw his shadow, he went back to sleep six weeks more; if not, he stayed out. It is not necessary to say there is no truth in the vulgar superstition.

Status of Soldiers.

"Can an American soldier, drafted into the service in time of war, be sent outside of the United States to fight her battles?"—R., Geneva, Ind.

A soldier in the service of the United States government, whether enlisted or drafted, can be sent anywhere in the world the government wishes to send him, just the same as a sailor or marine can be. How can any one entertain the absurd error that the President can say where he will go, and where he will not?

Probably this arose from the fact that a member of a state national guard is in the service of the state, and of course the governor of the state can not send him outside the state; but when the national guard, in case of war, is mustered into the service of the United States, it is then under the direction of the President, and can be sent anywhere he desires, and to any part of the world.

The Play of Ben Hur.

"Please give the date when Ben-Hur was first staged, who staged it, and when and where was it first played."—W. A. W., Logansport, Ind.

Lew Wallace's novel, Ben-Hur, was dramatized by William Young, and the incidental music was written by Edgar Stillman Kelley. It was presented by Klaw & Erlanger, at the Broadway theatre, New York, the first representation being on November 29, 1899. In the cast Ben-Hur was represented by Edward Morgan, Esther by Gretchen Lyon, and Amrah by Mary Shaw.

Sunrise and Sunset.

"The northern limit of the sun is 23½ degrees and our latitude is about 39½ degrees, yet the sun, when at its northern limit, appears to rise north of east. Why? What would be the effect of a more northern route on this phenomenon?"—F. G. M., Chillicothe, O.

The whole thing arises from the earth being a sphere, and from its axis being inclined 23½ degrees to the plane of the ecliptic. East and west, as regards sunrise and sunset, are not fixed points; as a matter of fact, the sun does not rise nor set two successive days at exactly the same point on the horizon, except at the solstices, where, for three or four days, he seems stationary. This is implied in the name solstice, which means "the sun's standing-still place."

If you will picture in your mind the ecliptic as a vast elliptical table, the sun in the center, and the earth tilted 23½ degrees toward the sun, and then follow the point on the earth where you now live, as it turns toward the sun at morning, you will see at once that the sun appears to rise at a point farther north than your latitude. Its apparent course in the heavens is not over the parallel of latitude, but it is a curve whose most southerly point is directly over the meridian on which you live. Then the curve sweeps to the north, and the sun sets north of the parallel on which you live.

The farther north we go in latitude, the farther north the sun rises; and when we get into the region above the Arctic circle, at the time of the summer solstice, the sun neither rises nor sets, but for a short time sweeps around the heavens along the southern horizon, making perpetual daylight. The same thing is true of the southern hemisphere, where the sun is south of the equator, and it is winter with us. All these things, and many more, are fully explained in school works in astronomy. The editor can recommend Todd's Astronomy, published by the American Book Co., as a cheap and up-to-date work on the science.

The Mass.

"Will you please state how the Roman Catholic mass originated? If in the Testament, old or new, what chapter and verse? Was there anything analagous to it in Greek, Roman or Egyptian mythology?"—E. E., Andover, N. Y.

The origin of the ceremonies of the mass is shrouded in obscurity. The services in the primitive church, in the apostolic days, seem to have been simple—the use of bread and wine, in commemoration of the Last Supper; prayer, alms-giving, singing and preaching. From this gradually developed the mass. In Father Cochem's "Explanation of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass," a book highly esteemed by Catholics, the author says: "it is alleged against us as reproach that not Catholics that the word mass is not found in the Bible. This is unquestionably true, but the same may be said of the word Trinity, yet we know both one and the other to be our solemn duty."

The word mass is used by St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, who lived 300 years after Christ; so that in these three centuries the idea of the mass had fully developed. The things requisite to the sacrifice of the mass, as stated by Father Cochem, are: "An ordained priest, who stands in the place of Christ; a consecrated altar, which must in every church or chapel occupy an elevated position, because it represents the mount of Calvary, whereon Christ, the guiltless victim, was immolated and lifted up upon the cross; sacredotal vestments, viz.: the amice, which the priest passes over his head and places round his neck, and represents the linen cloth wherewith in the house of Caiaphas the Jews covered Christ's countenance, bidding him in mockery: 'Prophesy to us, who is it that struck thee?' The alb, which represents the white garment in which he was arrayed in the house of Herod. The linen girdle, with which the priest girds himself, and which represents the cord wherewith Christ was bound in the garden of Olives by the Jews. The maniple, which, placed on the priest's left arm, represents the bonds wherewith Christ's hands were tied. The stole, which, placed around the neck of the priest and crossed upon his breast, represents the chains laid upon our Lord after he was sentenced to death. The chasuble, which represents the purple robe wherewith the impious soldiery clothed him in derision at the crowning with thorns. The cross upon the chasuble represents the cross to which Christ was nailed; the pillar, the column at which he was scourged. A consecrated chalice, which represents the grave wherein he was laid, or the bitter chalice of his passion, that he drank to the dregs. A pall to cover the chalice; this represents the stone that closed his tomb. A pocket or the vases small silver plate, representing the cloths containing the ingredients used to anoint teh body of Christ before his burial. A corporal, or square of fine linen, which represents the shroud wrapped about his sacred remains. Furthermore there is the purificator, a small cloth employed to dry the chalice, representing the other cloths that were used at his interment; the veil of silk to cover the chalice, representing the veil of the temple, rent in twain from the top to the bottom at the moment of his death; the cruets, representing the wine and gall give him to drink upon the cross. Besides these, it is necessary to have a host; wine; water; two tapers; two candlesticks; a missal book (or the mass); three altar cloths, to lay upon the altar; a napkin, on which the priest dries his fingers after the washing of hands; a bell; a crucifix, to stand in the middle of the altar; a server, to answer the responses." The ceremonies of the mass consist of three principal parts—the offertory, the consecration and the communion. The offertory is the giving of thanks, and the blessing of the bread and wine. The consecration consists in the repetition of the words of Christ, "This is my body; this is my blood." Father Cochem says: "The consecration is the most important part of holy mass, because by it Christ becomes present on our altars." The communion is the last part of the mass. The belief of Catholic is that by the act of consecration, the bread and wine are miraculously changed into the actual body and blood of Christ, though they preserve all the appearances of bread and wine. This mystic change is called transubstantiation.

Welland Canal.

Editor Question Bureau: In your reply to an inquiry about the Welland canal in the last issue of The Blade, you have made two errors, and as I know you like to be exact, I take the liberty of pointing them out to you. In the first place the canal enters Ontario at Port Dalhousie, five miles below St. Catharine, which last town is that distance from the lake.

In the second place, you state that the locks have 12 feet of water, when, as a matter of fact they have 16 feet. The old canal and locks were 12 feet deep, but when the new canal was built and finished in 1881, it gave 16 feet all through and the old canal, from Allanburg to Port Colborne was deepened to give 16 feet all through. I am in a position to know, as I worked on both the old and new canals for quite a length of time.—G. L. S., Lake Cicott, Ind.

Separate From the World.

"Please explain why Jesus and his twelve disciples had to separate themselves so completely from everything of this world."—A. V. C., Kane, Pa.

We do not understand that they did anything of the sort. Christ went up and down, preaching in Galilee, and made several trips to Judea; and all the time he was mixing with the people, preaching and teaching. His first miracle was performed while at a wedding feast at which he was a guest. He was constantly surrounded by throngs of people, and of all classes, and, after his departure from the world, his disciples went on teaching his doctrines to all sorts and conditions of people. They did not separate themselves from the world, nor teach such separation. They taught the duty of upright living, of abstaining from sin, but this does not mean separation from the world. A man who cannot be an upright, Christian man, and mingle freely with mankind, is a coward, and his Christianity does him no good. A man who has to keep apart from everybody in order to be good isn't worth saving.

Oldest City in the World.

"What is the oldest town or city in the world? What is its age and where will I find any history of it?"—O. C. M., St. Joseph, Mo.

Damascus is believed to be the oldest of existing cities. It is spoken of in Genesis xiv,15, at about 1913 B. C. Any geography or cyclopedia will tell you all about the city. Of course there were many older cities than Damascus, but nothing but their ruins are left. Pray observe the rule of only one question at a time. We do not mean that persons may send more than one question at a time to be answered in different issues. The purpose of the rule is to limit the number of questions, because we always have more than we have room to answer.

"Redeeming" Paper Money.

D. Y., Plymouth, Ind.: The treasury report, in speaking of redeeming money, means the greenbacks — United States treasury notes—and nothing else. The entire volume of these is less than 400 millions. Yet it is true that over 900 millions of them have been redeemed. Why is this? Because the law says that when greenbacks are redeemed, the notes shall not be canceled, but be paid into the treasury, and again be paid out. So, while it is true that gold was paid out to redeem them, it is also true that the government got full value again when it paid them out.

Foucault's Experiment.

D. J. S., Charleston, W. Va.: You do not seem to clearly understand the method of Foucault's famous experiment to show the rotation of the earth. He performed it first in the Pantheon in Paris, in 1851. It has been repeated many times since. The writer saw it done under the dome of the state house at Columbus, Ohio, a number of years ago. Foucault's experiment was thus:

He suspended an iron ball, weighing 70 or 80 pounds, by a very fine steel wire, 200 feet long, under the dome of the Pantheon. A wooden circular rail, 12 feet in diameter, was placed on the floor, so that the ball hung exactly in the center of this circle. On the rail was a ridge of dry sand. When all was ready, the ball was drawn to one side—the exact south—and fastened by a single thread. It was left thus over night, that the long wire might come completely to rest.

The next morning, without touching the ball, the thread was burnt off. The ball immediately swung, as a pendulum, to the north, a steel point attached to its lower pole making a mark in the dry sand. The vibration was of course, due north and south; but the point cut the sand on the northern side of the circle at a new point at every new vibration, a little to the right of the last one. This shifting was at a rate that would have carried the marking completely around in about 32 hours, if the pendulum did not sooner come to rest. That is, the motion was in the same direction as the hands of a watch.

Now, for the explanation. The heavy weight, suspended by a wire, would swing equally well in any plane; and, if set in vibration in a given plane—in this case, a north and south plane—it kept on swinging in the same plane. But the floor turned under the pendulum, by the rotation of the earth. The south end of the floor was a little nearer the equator than the north end; hence it traveled east a little faster than the north end did, so that the floor, with regard to the pendulum, had a sort of "skew" motion, contrary to the hands of a clock. This made the point cut eastward at each vibration, or seem to move in the same direction as the hands of a clock. The pendulum did not change, however; it was the floor that moved, with the earth, under the point.

If such a pendulum were set up at the north pole, it would mark a complete circle every 24 hours. At the south pole it would do the same thing, but the motion would be just contrary to that at the north pole. The experiment shows to the eye that the earth rotates, and to the eastward.

Presidential Electors.

"Please explain how the electoral college is apportioned. Does each state furnish its electors?"—M. E., Cecil, W. Va.

Why did you not turn to the constitution of the United States—Article 2, Sec. 1, Clause 2? There you will find your question answered thus:

"Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector."

The term "electoral college" is incorrect, although it is often used to mean the whole body of electors for the entire Union. It is a term not known to the constitution nor to the laws. The whole body of electors never meets in one place. The same section of the constitution, as amended by the 12th amendment, declares that "the electors shall meet in their respective states."

The constitution allows the legislature to determine how the electors shall be chosen; but now, in all the states, they are elected by the people of the states, on a general ticket.

Every state has two senators, but the number of representatives is in proportion to the population. Ohio has 21 representatives and two senators; hence she chooses 23 electors.

Preserving Genealogies.

"I know of but few people who know their family's genealogy any farther back than their great grandparents, and some no farther than their grandparents. In reading the lives of noted people we often find their family genealogy given as far back as when the family came to America, and sometimes farther back. By what means, or in what way, do noted people or their biographers learn their genealogy?"—Reader, Caraway, N. C.

The wonder to us is, that their ancestors did not think enough of themselves to make family records, in Bibles or otherwise, for the sake of their descendants. It is very common here in Ohio for people to be able to trace their families back for two or three centuries. It is the easiest thing in the world to preserve a record of a family—not only of births, marriages or deaths, but to preserve important letters, newspaper clippings relating to the family, and other things which go to make up family history. The writer has a complete record of his father's family back to the time of the Reformation in Germany, and of his mother's family back to its emigration from England to Connecticut when that colony was settled.

Sunday Laws.

"Seventh Day Adventists, in their sermons and published tracts, assert that in some of the states their members are fined or imprisoned for working on Sunday. Under the constitution of the United States, can such a thing be where every one can worship God after the dictates of his own conscience?"—W. H., Barron, Wis.

The statement is true. Members of that faith have been punished under the state laws of Tennessee, and possibly of other states, for performing common labor on Sunday. This does not seem to be considered a violation of the constitution of the United States. All that it says is: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." That is all. And you will note that it does not prohibit a state from doing such a thing. If the Adventists had a case, they should have taken an appeal to the supreme court of the United States—which they did not do.

Banks of Issue.

"As a bank note is a promise to pay, why should they not pay interest on them as I do when I issue a note? Why are they favored creditors, receiving interest instead of paying it as I do?"—U. G. H., Clarence, MoM.

There is a wide difference between a bank note and a man's personal note. In the latter case, the man borrows the money and uses it in his business. It is a transaction between him and lender. A bank note passes from hand to hand, often many times in a day. Even if one man hold its for a considerable time, he doesn't lose any more than if it were gold instead of a note; for he gets no interest in either case. The convenience of the bank in furnishing to the community is a fair offset for the lack of interest payment. Besides, no bank notes are legal tender, and you do not need to take them unless you wish.

The Suez Canal.

"Please give a short description of the Suez canal."—R. K. C., Marshall, O.

The Suez canal is about 100 miles in length, with a varying width of from 195 to 325 feet, and is 24 feet deep. It is navigable for the largest ships, and shortens the route between Europe and Asia by nearly half the time formerly taken up by the voyage round the Cape of Good Hope. Its moving spirit was the Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who obtained authority from the Khedive of Egypt to organize a company to construct the canal. It was begun in 1859, and opened to traffic November 17, 1869. It leaves the Mediterranean at Port Said, where a magnificent harbor of 450 acres was made by the construction of jetties. It reaches the Red Sea through the head of the Gulf of Suez, where the city of Suez is located. The British government now owns a majority of the stock of the company.

Leap Year.

"Will next year be a leap year? Please explain the rule governing leap years."—E. V., Madisonville, Ky.

The rule is this: Every common year which can be divided by four without a remainder is a leap year; and every century year which can be divided by 400 without a remainder is a leap year. A century year is one that ends in two ciphers—as 1600, 1900, 1904, etc. As 1904 is exactly divisible by 4, it is a leap year. But why did you not turn to any school arithmetic and look this up? It is absurd to ask us to take space to answer questions within your own reach?

Miscellaneous.

C. A. E., Comstock, Mich.: Most certainly not.

B. D., Omaha, Neb.: We have not the figures by months, hence cannot answer.

M. H., South McAlester, I. T.: We have no office does such work.

E. B. T., Burns Mill, Tenn.: It is copyrighted and we have no right to publish it.

L. W., Spencer, Neb.: H. Rider Haggard's the real name of the English novelist.

W. M. J., New Salem, N. C.: We can not publish lives of criminals and desperadoes in The Blade.

J. H. H. Boulder, Colo.: We must decline to discuss hypnotism, Christian Science, phrenology and other humbugs.

C. L. D., Chesterville, O.: Any telegraph operator will be glad to show you, and that is far better than a printed description.

B. J. C., Kirkland, Wash.: We have no means fo knowing anything concerning Mr. Hearst's private business ventures.

E. N., Omaha, Mo.: We published a long sketch of Cleopatra only a few weeks ago. Please refer to your files. We cannot reprint.

S. W. H., Earleyville, Tenn.: A sketch of Burr was printed last week. If you wish to sell the pistol as a relic, advertise it.

J. H. E., North Robinson, O.: In the case you mention the answer is yes. Please do not send us queries about any games.

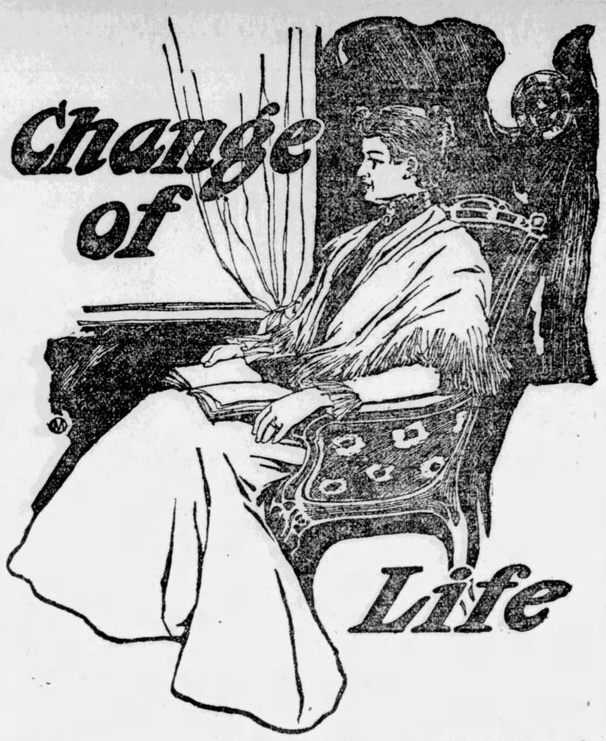
E. F. H, Hunterstown, Ind.: There is nothing called "osteophy." Perhaps you mean osteopathy, which is a quack system of medicine.

Subscriber, Uniondale, Pa.: Quay and Penrose are the senators from your state. Quay's term ends March 4, 1905, and Penrose's on March 4 of this year.

G. E., Loveland, Colo.: We are unable to tell, as there is no publication giving the facts. As to the saying, "all is not gold that glitters," the query was not for a poem bearing that name, but the origin of the saying, which is over 400 years old.

C. S. P., Cambridge, O.: Yoru question is too general. Do you mean a daily or weekly paper? A newspaper, in the strict sense of the term, or a literary periodical, youth's paper, trade paper, or what? Better go to the editor of one your local newspapers and ask him to let you examine a newspaper directory.

Change of Life



A Danger Period Through Which Every Woman Must Pass.

Owing to modern methods of living, not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms. At this period a woman indicates a tendency towards obesity or tumorous growths.

Those dreadful hot flashes, sending the blood surging to the heart until it seems ready to burst, and the faint feeling that follows, sometimes with chills, as if the heart were going to stop forever, are only a few of the symptoms of a dangerous nervous trouble. The nerves are crying out for assistance. The cry should be heeded in time. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was prepared to meet the needs of woman's system at this trying period of her life, and all women who use it pass through this trying period with comfort and safety.

TWO COLUMNS OF PROOF.

"DEAR MRS PINKHAM:—I was sick and nothing seemed to do me any good until I began taking Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

"It was Change of Life with me and falling of the womb. I had severe pains all through my body. I had a a terrible cough and people thought I had consumption.

"I took six bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and two of Blood Purifier, and two boxes Liver Pills, and I am now stouter than I have been for a long time. I can do all my work now, thanks to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"If any one wishes to write me, to verify these statements, I will gladly answer their letters."

MRS. CLARA CHEZEM, Jewett, Ill.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For seven years I had been suffering, was passing through the Change of Life, and my womb had fallen; menses were so profuse that at times I was obliged to lie on my back for six weeks at a time, could not raise my head from pillow. I had been treated by several physicians, but got no relief.

"I was advised by friends to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which I did, and after taking it six weeks I was able to be around all the time and do my housework. I know your medicine saved my life and I cannot praise it enough."

MRS. LIZZIE ROECAP,
519 Smith St., Millville, N.J.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have worked hard all my life, and when the Change of Life came I flowed very badly for weeks at a time. I would stop for a day or two, then start again. I went to see a doctor and went through an examination, and spent two hundred dollars for medicine and doctor's bills, but I did not get the relief I expected.

"At that time I saw **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advertised and began its use. I have found it to be just what I needed.

"I wish every woman suffering from female trouble would try it. I recommend it to all my friends."

MRS. WM. DAILY, Millbank, S.D.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it a duty I owe you and every suffering woman in the land to tell of the wonderful results I have found in using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills.**

"Passing through the Change of Life, some of the physicians consulted said nothing but an operation would save me. But your medicine alone cured me."—MRS. MAGNOLIA DEAN, 1441 First Avenue, Evansville, Ind.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany, which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can turn bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage, completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. Take this for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth Is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Maimed—Come Unto Me and I Will Give You Health and Life and Youth.

My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered, I Send to You Free for the Asking.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life and I can make you live, for I can make you well, no matter what your sickness; I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure every known ailment of the human flesh. Cripples throw down their crutches and walk away well and happy; the sick take up

He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Disease With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

their beds and walk. There is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid will not banish and restores to the perfect bloom of health every poor and unfortunate sufferer.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who had given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poisoning, female trouble, weakness and all ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well and strong. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have lifted up and given strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid. Come to me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases are alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and banishes all disease. From the very edge of the grave, by the aid of this mysterious compound, I have brought back to life none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vital Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and it will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write me and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffing of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. Sargent Ferris, 2881 Elektron Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind., and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

CO-OPERATING FOR CONQUEST

International Sunday School Lesson for March 1.—"Paul and Apollos." Acts 18:24-19:6.

When Christians stand together nothing can stand against them. United, the Christian church is invincible. And this practical unity is part of the command laid upon his followers by the founder of the church, though we are far from being wholly obedient in this respect. In the years following the ascension of Jesus, fellowship among his disciples was more simple and complete than now. The present lesson shows on instance of this. Apollos, an Alexandrian Jew, learned and eloquent, although only imperfectly instructed in the gospel, came to Ephesus, which city Paul had just left for a tour of his churches and a visit to Jerusalem. Apollos was so fired with joy and enthusiasm over the story of Jesus that he openly and zealously taught in the synagogue, eager to share the good news with all men. Yet he did not know the story of Jesus in its fullness, and Paul's friends, Aquila and Priscilla, took him home with them and further instructed him. Later, the Ephesian Christians speeded him on his way to Greece, surrendering their own profit, in his presence for the sake of the cause.

Each With His Own Tools.

Many a man with better equipment for Christian work than Apollos excuses himself from its performance on the plea of unfitness. The first and greatest preparation for service is a willing mind, and this Apollos had. What he knew he was willing to tell, and by going ahead and doing things he arrived at greater knowledge. Through labor to light is the divine plan. Moody became the greatest evangelist of his time by pushing out into the nearest work that he could do. He had many critics more cultured than himself who never amounted to anything. About the poorest accomplishment in all this world is mere ability to sit back and find fault with the way somebody else is doing things. A man who is doing his best, with the ability he has, and from noble motives, is in the surest road to greater ability. After all, a man does not have to pursue a theological course to be able to tell the good news. One often hears the gospel more clearly set forth from the lips of redeemed drunkards in rescue missions than from many pulpits. Every Christian has ability to do some form of Christian work. God puts into every man's hand his own special tool. To fail to use it because it is not a better tool, or the same tool that another has, is folly and sin.

The Orator and the Working People

The tent makers with whom Paul had lived at Corinth heard this eloquent Apollos, and they perceived that he lacked instruction. Did they at once set about airing their superior knowledge? Did Priscilla go gadding about among the business and social circles of Ephesus, pointing out the preacher's mistakes? Here were the elements of a first-class church row. Ah, but Priscilla and Aquilla were better Christians than some who have lived since their day. They rejoiced in the work that Apollos was doing in the Name. They gave him their fellowship, and in the seclusion of their own home they told of the fuller truth that they had learned from the lips of the Apostle Paul. Doubtless it was all done with a woman's tact, and not unlikely it was over the best meal that Priscilla knew how to prepare. They were more zealous for the glory of God than for the display of their own superiority. It was a joy for them to have any part, however obscure, in extending the evangel. To the extent of their power they co-operated with Apollos, and a share of the reward for his success cannot be denied them. All honor to the hosts of present-day workers, but to Aquilla and Priscilla, are willing to be hidden helpers. Such as these are the need of every church today—men and women who will stand by their pastor, encouraging and assisting him, and bearing him up by their prayers. Such a church is a successful church where the pastor and people do not thus co-operate.

The First Mark of Greatness.

To maintain an open mind toward life is the first mark of greatness, and an essential of growth. The person who is not teachable is in a hopeless way. Apollos was a wise man already and yet—or perhaps because of his wisdom—he was willing to be instructed by others. Everybody can learn something from anybody. Apollos proved the genuineness of his religion by his willingness to learn. During the sharp discussion of the "higher criticism," several years ago, a certain prominent clergyman, who stood valiantly, declared: "If these new teachings are true, I do not want to know it." That man was contemptible. Whoever shuts his mind to any truth, proves by that act his intellectual smallness and cowardice. He who is unwilling to learn is incompetent to serve. Apollos was open-minded; therefore he became so useful to the churches, especially the one at Corinth, that his name took rank with Paul's.

An Interesting Preacher.

In this lesson are two sharply defined sections. The first deals with Apollos, and the co-operation with him of Aquilla and Priscilla and the other disciples at Ephesus, and the co-operation of the Holy Spirit with them all. The second section treats of the early stage of Paul's third missionary journey, and his arrival at Ephesus, which city he evidently had left to go to Corinth. Here he found a community of twelve immature Christians, men who, like Apollos, knew only the baptism, preached by John. Of the completion of Christ's work, and of the fact that the Holy Spirit had been given, they were entirely ignorant. Paul interrupted his journey by spending the long space of three years at Ephesus, undergoing there varied and stirring experiences of which we shall soon study. In passing, it is to be borne in mind that the tireless apostle was now on the third of the great evangelizing tours that he made. His field was larger than that of the most famed of the eMthodist circuit riders. The large sympathies and broad views of this man were illustrated, when it is recalled how many and widely varied were the interests that he ever bore in mind.

"More to Follow."

Personal Christianity is not a system of doctrine to be received in a lump. It is a life, an experience, and therefore a growth. It has its beginnings and its enlargements, and its limit is never reached until we come to "know fully," in the presence of Him who is its beginning and its ending. Paul found at Ephesus a company of believers who had taken only the first steps into the Christian life. They knew nothing of a risen Lord. That the Holy Spirit, in His vitalizing, power-filling baptism, had been bestowed, they had not been heard. How they came to be in such ignorance we do not know; perhaps they were converts of Apollos, before he himself became enlightened; perhaps they had heard John the Baptist, or had been taught by some of his disciples. Analagous cases are not unknown in the last century field. Missionaries have found bodies of partially-instructed Christians awaiting them in remote parts of heathendom. The gospel had been carried, in fragmentary form, by some one who had heard it imperfectly stated. A portion of Christian literature had somehow been borne to them, and they, like the Ephesians, were ripe for fuller instruction and baptism.

Times without number, this story of Paul's experience at Ephesus has been told to illustrate the fact that there are many stages of Christian life which had to be passed all the way into their Christian privileges and possibilities. They are living in the first stages of the life of the redeemed. They have no power, no peace, no joy. As someone has said of this class, "They have only enough religion to make them miserable." They, like the Ephesians, need the presence of the Paraclete, the departed Christ's present representative, through whom comes all the blessedness of the Christian life, and growth unending.

The Secret of Christianity's Conquest

The history of the church is inexplicable, apart from a recognition of a divine spirit who is omnipotent. No merely mortal power could do what the church has done. Undoubtedly, in the apostolic age, the Spirit bestowed certain miraculous powers upon the infant church—the gift of "tongues," for instance, which is unknown today. Thus the small company of believers was able quickly to multiply itself. Today, the assistance of this almighty Agent is still essential to Christian life and work. In his own character and in his service every disciple is constantly meeting barriers, which, humanly speaking, are insurmountable. The mightiest human servant of Jesus is impotent apart from this strong Helper. His name should be heard oftener in prayer, and his office should be better understood. In honoring him we are honoring Christ, for he is to us all that Christ was to His disciples in the flesh, and more. All Christian conquests are impossible without His co-operation.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1903.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 155,000

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are this week mailing to every subscriber whose time expires in March, a proposition for renewal; also special terms for clubs, good during March only. We feel sure all will accept the proposition, and we ask those who fail to receive it by March first to write us for a duplicate.

The general freight blockade of this month is accountable for our delay in mailing certain premiums. We mailed 500 pairs last week, are mailing 1,000 pairs this week, and hope to have all orders filled by March 10th.

JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY.

Miss Ellen Fremont, daughter of General Fremont, is sixty years old, and without means of support. She is living in a tumble-down cottage, which is going to pieces for lack of repair, and her total income is only $12 per month. General Fremont's widow died some months ago, and her pension from the government, on account of her husband's services, ceased at her death. Her aged and needy daughter is in need of help, and should receive it from the government.

This should be done, not as a matter of charity to the only surviving child of General Fremont, but as an act of simple justice. In other words, the United States should pay a debt now almost forty years old, which it owes to the Fremonts. The circumstances are these.

In 1860 Mrs. Fremont bought and paid $10,000 for a lot of land in San Francisco, on Point San Jose, otherwise Black Point, and afterward expended a large sum of money in putting up a house and stables on the land. Like all lands which came into the hands of the United States from Mexico, there was a more or less mixed title to said estate; but Mrs. Fremont had no question as to hers, and it was reported on favorably by the California title insurance and trust company, which certified in 1901 that she had "as good as any title in that exceedingly large and important part of San Francisco embraced within the Van Ness ordinance, in which district we have issued hundreds of policies." In 1863 General Wright, by order of the United States government, seized this property for war purposes. No payment was made then, nor has there bee any made since. The buildings were destroyed by fire after the government took possession. After the war Mrs. Fremont filed with the secretary of war a claim (1) for restoration of the seized land, and (2) for compensation if it could not be restored. Nothing has ever been done, though various congresses have reported favorably on Mrs. Fremont's claim (see senate report 114, forty-second congress, second session, and many others), while similar claims by other people have been allowed. What is the secret of this exceptional treatment of the Fremonts remains to be disclosed, but it is plain enough that the United States took and occupied property for which she had paid and on which she had expended much money and that she had never received a dollar for it.

This is not a trumped-up claim as so many are against the government. It is a perfectly clear case, and Uncle Sam should be ashamed of himself for not pay it years ago. The later years of Mrs. Fremont's ife was spent in poverty, because of the failure of the government to pay this just claim; and now it should be settled at once, that the few remaining years of Miss Fremont's life may be spent in comfort. Senator Bard, of California, has the matter in charge.

IMPERTINENT ADDICKS.

If anything was lacking to demonstrate that J. Edward Addicks should not be elected to the United States Senate, or any other office, Mr. Addicks has himself furnished the evidence. Delaware is far better off without representation in the Senate than that she should elect a man of the Addicks stamp.

The ultimatum issued by Addicks shows him to be a coarse boss, a man who thinks himself greater than his party and his state. In that remarkable document he says that "no man who refused to vote for J. Edward Addicks in the legislature will ever be allowed to hold any office in Delaware, nor will any bolter sympathizer be permitted to come to the front."

This is the cap-sheaf of monumental gall and it is doubtful if anything as audacious has ever been known in American politics. In this remarkable effusion Mr. Addicks says that after the 4th of March he, as national committeeman from Delaware, will control the patronage of the state.

There have been bosses great and bosses small in the politics of the several states, but to our knowledge no boss has ever made such a complete fool of himself. Addicks believes every man has his price and the knowledge that there are men in his own state and party whom he cannot swerve has driven him insanely angry.

Addicks is a stain on the Republican party, a blot on the state of Delaware, a menace to good government, and a detriment to clean politics. He sets himself up as a dictator, declares certain Republicans shall never hold office, thus assuming to act for and not with his party, and throughout his remarkable document proves that he is unworthy of any support and that Delaware would insult the country should she, by any hook or crook, permit him to dishonor a seat in the Senate.

That fire in the national capitol building the other day is a mystery as it was not Ben Tillman's day to make a speech.

Other states are devoutly thankful that "Gas" Addicks belongs to Delaware.

THE AMERICAN HEN.

American typewriters, cash registers, printing presses, electrical appliances, steel and iron products in a thousand forms, shoes, fabrics of many kinds and hundreds of other utilities, the creations of American inventive genius and industry, are today being sold abroad in successful competition with the products of European countries. American engineering feats have gained world-wide applause and American push and energy are daily topic for foreign publicists and investigators. The achievements of the American hen have also become known and her fame has gone abroad. Last year the poultry business of the United States reached the enormous sum of $600,000,000. But the mere alue in dollars and cents of the American poultry product is not the most gratifying part of the American hen's triumph. She has now entered, with every prospect of success, an international egg laying contest.

The competitive match was arranged in Chicago. Mr. Purvis, editor of a poultry journal, and Mr. Duncliffe, secretary of the Poultry Association of Sydney, New South Wales, drew up and signed the articles of agreement. The Chicago Tribune of yesterday contained the following interesting piece of information anent this contest:

Twenty-one hens, representative of the best breeds in the United States, sailed Thursday afternoon from San Francisco, their destination being Australia. Each of them has a record of better than 200 eggs a year. The voyage will consume a little more than three weeks, and after a few days in which to get acquainted with conditions on the island continent they will be ordered to work.

The Australian government offered to pay the expenses of the American hens' trip, but the gangway plank was to them a bridge of sighs, as none of them will return. The hens that finish sixth or better in the contest will become the property of the Australian government, and their former owners will receive $25 for each of them. The hens of inferior talents will be offered for sale at public auction. The eggs that are laid in the contest will be sold to the poultrymen of Australia at $5 a dozen. Chicago poultrymen say there is no doubt of the superior abilities of the American hens. Some of the hens that have been entered in the contest have a record of 240 eggs a year, while the ordinary barnyard hen averages only 60.

Thus it will be seen that the American hen is not to be scorned as an element in our development as a "world power." She has her place, her victories are known and her future is secure and there is every reason to believe that she will emerge from the contest at Sydney with a triumphant cackle that can be heard around the world.

ROOSEVELT AND WALL STREET

The Wall Street Journal, without doubt, keeps more closely in touch with affairs in that busy commercial thoroughfare than any other publication. This is because it is its business to do so. It knows the millionaires and their operations, and it further knows what they think and talk about.

But the Journal does its own thinking and does not always agree with the financial magnates. It understands their weaknesses and does not hesitate to point them out. It insists that many of these financiers are for "anything to beat Roosevelt," for the nomination, if possible, and if this cannot be done then they are for a Democrat to defeat him at the polls.

The Journal points out the reasons why Wall Street is opposed to Roosevelt. Some of the trust magnates say the President is impulsive and erratic and others that he is a demagogue because of his attitude on the trust and coal questions. All agree that he cannot be handled by anybody, and this confession no doubt covers the whole ground. Wall Street does not want a President it cannot control, and this is why it opposes Mr. Roosevelt.

The Journal shows that Wall Street did not find fault with President Roosevelt until his intervention in the Northern Securities case a year ago. This blow was sudden and unexpected and gave the magnates a terrific shock for they had neither been consulted nor warned. The President's action in the coal strike caused another fit to be thrown in the street, and then it was realized that Mr. Roosevelt looked beyond the confines of the commercial thoroughfare of the country's metropolis.

The Journal goes on to tell some homely truths. It says.

The situation is undeniably interesting. President Roosevelt has in his administration up to date been supported by the general mass of public opinion in this country. No one in his party is strong enough to stand against him as his equal in the public eye. He has two qualities of a kind that always excite public enthusiasm, namely, absolute honesty and absolute independence. The very fact that his independence has earned for him the whole-souled hostility of Wall street, is not at all unlikely to prove a great element of strength to him in the coming campaign. It is for this reason that we regard the attitude of Wall street as very unwise at this juncture.

How is Mr. Roosevelt to be beaten? It seems to us that he can be beaten in the convention only by wholesale treachery on the part of his party. To say that he is much the strongest candidate that the Republican party could possibly put up, is to state a fact admitted by every one. It is possible that another candidate might better please Wall street, but it would only be because he would forfeit the support of the people at large. How is Mr. Roosevelt, if nominated, to be beaten at the polls? He can only be beaten by the election of a candidate standing for principles such as those embodied in "yellow" journalism. A concentration of the forces of socialism, demagogery and "high finance" would be necessary for this purpose, and even then it might not be successful; and if it were successful, would the "high finance" feel quite comfortable in its new surroundings?

This is exactly the situation. The people are for Roosevelt and if Wall Street is against him simply because he cannot be handled then the demand for his nomination and election will be stronger than ever.

The American people like an active, indepedent man; one who cannot be controlled by any faction or clique however powerful. Roosevelt fills the bill. He is President. His heart is in the right place. He will not countenance shams nor frauds. He acts from the best and highest motives. He has been in public positions long enough for the people to know he is not a demagogue. Wall Street would lose by his defeat and the Wall Street Journal in its common sense review of the situation should cause the men of millions to see that they are extremely foolish in the position they have taken.

Tom Taggart is out for David B. Hill for the Presidency and as Tom is usually able to swing Indiana into line, David B. has a nucleus around which to rally delegates. Mr. Hill, however, need not expect Nebraska to follow Mr. Taggart.

If Colonel Bryan keeps on hammering Mr. Cleveland the Democracy may vindicate the New York man by nominating him for the presidnecy.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Within the past month three, if not four, state legislatures have gone on record in one form or another in favor of the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

Last week the state senate of Illinois passed a resolution which was couched in the form of an application to congress for a convention to propose such an amendment to the constitution as is necessary before the change demanded can be made.

Before congress need act, however, it will be necessary for two-thirds of the states to make a similar demand and then when such an amendment is proposed it must be ratified by legislatures or conventions in three-fourths of the states.

Such a scheme means that years may elapse before congress is forced to act. The agitation in favor of the proposed change has been going on for years and becomes intensified each winter because of deadlocks in state legislatures, such as occurred in Colorado this winter, or which has become a custom in Delaware, the latter state being without representation in the upper branch of congress.

It makes little difference whether we believe the change should be made or whether we think senators should be elected under the constitution as it is, the fact remains that the sentiment in favor of a change is steadily growing as is evidenced not only by the action of state legislatures, but by the numerous conventions of both parties which are on record favoring a constitutional amendment.

It may be necessary to travel the long course to reach congress, but this will be done eventually, unless legislatures elect senators without so much waste of time and without so many scandals.

JAMES R. GARFIELD'S APPOINTMENT.

President Roosevelt has again demonstrated his wisdom in the selection of James R. Garfield to be commissioner of corporations in the department of commerce of which Mr. Cortelyou is the head. This department of corporations will deal with the internal commerce of the United States which is reckoned by the billions of dollars, figures equal, it is claimed, to the foreign commerce of all the nations of the world combined.

The commissioner of corporations will have to deal with the trusts. It is not necessary that his appointment be confirmed by the senate. It was feared that in the event the President selected a man whom the trusts do not like they might, through the efforts of certain senators, have the appointment rejected. The senate provided that the appointment be confirmed but the house struck out this provision and in the haste of passing the bill the senate overlooked the point, and so there can be no interference with the President's appointment.

It will become the duty of the commissioner of corporations to deal with the trusts under the laws passed by this congress. If the combinations refuse to furnish the commissioner with such information as he has the right to demand under the law the refusal will be passed to the President and by him to congress, which can strengthen the publicity feature of the new law if such a course is necessary.

Those who have the pleasure of knowing James R. Garfield will applaud the appointment. He is the son of the martyred President and is much like his father in mental equipment. He is broad, aggressive and well informed, is a man of the highest personal character and just the kind of material that a man like President Roosevelt would select for so important a position. Garfield is now a member of the civil service commission and will, of course, resign to assume his new duties. The President will not be disappointed in his new commissioner of corporations.

MR. BRYAN WOULD BOLT.

The Blade believes and has said that there will, in all probability, be a split in the Democratic party at the national convention next year which will result in a walkout and the nomination of two Democratic candidates for the presidency. All developments go to show that this prophesy will be fulfilled. The latest statement to bear it out is that made by no less a personage than W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan has been in New York the past few days and has been interviewed. Among other things he said:

If the Democrats who are opposed to the Kansas City platform desire a candidate also opposed to it they ought to expect that teh men who are in favor of that platform will insist on a candidate in sympathy with the principles set forth therein.

It is a reflection on the honesty and earnestness of those who rescued the Democratic party from plutocratic influences to say that they will accept any candidate or favor the nomination of any man who is put forward or actively supported by the men who divided the Democratic party and helped to elect a Republican President.

This is strong language and there is no doubt that Mr. Bryan means exactly what he says. Furthermore, there are several millions of Democrats in the country who heartily agree with him. If the gold Democrats, the "traitors of 1896 and 1900," control next year's convention and turn their backs on the Chicago and Kansas City platforms there is certain to be doings and of a lively character.

Mr. Bryan may be as good as his word and not be a candidate, but it will not be difficult to find a man willing to lead the disaffected hosts and Democracy will have two candidates for the presidency as it had in 1860. The bitterness between the factions is growing more intense and there is no longer hope of a reconciliation.

The esteemed Cincinnati Enquirer is pained because Mr. Bryan is so ungrateful as to turn a cold shoulder to the Hearst presidential candidacy after all Hearst has done for Bryan. Perhaps Mr. Bryan thinks there may be a chance for a Nebraska man, after all.

Cortelyou and Garfield will make a strong team in that new department. It is difficult to conceive how the President could have selected two better men.

The speech of His Majesty, King Edward VII., from the throne, is hardly what in common American political parlance could be called a "corker."

Colonel Bryan is still standing on the platforms of 1896 and 1900. Why not? There are no other platforms upon which Democrats may stand.

Every "trust buster" will now want a place in the department of commerce.

THE UPRISING A FAILURE.

The Balkan war cloud seems to be dissipating. The Macedonian insurrection does not seem to materialize in sufficient force to make any stand against the Turkish armies, and the rebels are driven like chaff before the latter. Russia and Austria-Hungary have massed their troops on their southern frontiers, but it does not seem at all probable that they will be involved in actual hostilities. The Bulgarians and the Turks will indulge in a little spectacular warfare, as the Turks and the Greeks did a few years ago, merely to "save their faces," while the powers kept strict watch that the conflict should not have any decisive turn.

Russia is in absolute control of the situation at present. It will be remembered that last January the porte gave permission for four Russian torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea—and this in direct violation of a solemn treaty stipulation. Whatever may be Russia's ultimate purpose, she is now playing friends with the sultan. She induced him to grant permission to run her war vessels through the Dardanelles, and in return she now seems to have intimated to Bulgaria that the latter must depend upon herself in the quarrel with Turkey. The much heralded rising in Macedonia is a failure, and things will go on in the same old way until Russia gets ready to make another move.

INFLUENCE OF GOOD APPOINTMENTS.

There is being developed in the United States a high type of public man. The Roosevelt administration has given this development an impetus which had merely a beginning under Grover Cleveland and President Harrison. Cleveland is the reputed author of the truism that "public office is a public trust." His appointments were all, or almost all, made from a class of men exceptionally well qualified for the duties of the position which they filled. The same thing was true of President Harrison's appointees. Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley and Roosevelt have all been peculiarly fortunate in their selection of appointees from a class of men whose freedom from blatherskitism has been notable. All of them believed in the elevation and promotion of men in the public service who have been able to demonstrate by actual achievement their fitness for the duties incumbent upon them.

The elevation of Mr. Cortelyou to a cabinet position and of James R. Garfield to the head of one of the most important departments under the government, show a fixed purpose on the part of the President to reward merit in the public service.

There are agitators and real reformers. There are blatherskites and statesmen. There are men whose devotion to duty in public office is notable. There are reformers without executive ability. There are statesmen without correct notions of what real public service consists of in executive positions. There are men whose ideals of what public service ought to be and whose qualifications for its performance are commensurate, but they are rare. There are many men whose capabilities for performance of given duties are in inverse ratio to the requirements of the public service.

President Roosevelt, however, has always made it a rule to make public performance square with his promises, and he has, so far as conditions would permit, succeeded. He believes in making good. He could not tolerate a drone, and with rare discrimination, has always selected his appointees from the class of public men of which he is himself preeminently the leader.

It is not merely the benefits that accrue to the public service from such a course that are the most valuable. The influence of every good appointment upon young men seeking advancement in the public service is vastly more far-reaching and will be permanent in its effects As a matter of fact people are gradually being educated up to the idea that fitness for position is what counts and this will hereafter be insisted upon more and more.

Every young man contemplating a career in the civil service of the government of the United States, in the service of his state, or even a start on such a career in the administration of a city cannot do better than to take for his models, widely separated as their spheres of activity have been, such men as the President himself, Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. James R. Garfield.

There are others whose careers are just as notable in their devotion to exalted ideals of public service, one of the most conspicuous being Judge Taft, but the men mentioned are simply given as instances. The leaven of the influence of the man who actually accomplishes things in public office without ostentation or vainglory is quietly and irresistibly working. The people as a whole are grasping the idea, and the time is coming when the passports of qualification and fitness will be demanded of every man who seeks public office either in city, state or nation.

JUDGE PARKER'S CANDIDACY.

The Detroit Free Press, while radically anti-Bryan in its policy, does not take kindly to the movement on the part of certain eastern and southern Democrats to nominate Judge Alton B. Parker for the Presidency in 1904. It doesn't believe in artificially inflated booms for obscurities whose boasted merit consists in the fact that they are not known to have any opinions upon public questions. The Free Press mentions the various candidates nominated for the Presidency by the Democracy since 1864 and makes out a strong case against the nomination of Judge Parker. From Seymour to Bryan, every man in the list stood for an idea and had the prestige of a fairly distinguished record of party or public service. This was pre-eminently true of Seymour, Greeley, Tilden and Cleveland and measureably so of Gen. Hancock, while Bryan had served honorably in two congresses and was the very embodiment of the spirit and purpose that dominated his party in 1896 and 1900. The Free Press then says:

It is possible, of course, that Judge Parker may be hoisted into the nomination in 1904. That will depend largely on the skill of the workmen who have decreed that he must be the cornerstone of the Democratic temple. But it remains to be seen whether a presidential combination of the east and south can be formed in the interests of Judge Parker's candidacy. If the shrewd theories already formed are finally actualized, we shall know that however impossible spontaneous generation may be in nature, it is possible in politics.

Senator Morgan is America's Grand Old Talker.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Panama Canal Bought.

The United States government has formally accepted the offer of the Panama Canal company to sell to it the canal property and all the company's rights therein for $40,000,000. The acceptance, of course, is conditioned upon the ratification of the treaty with Colombia now before the senate. Attorney General Knox, who has cabled to President Bo, at Paris, the acceptance of the United States government, states in his message that it is the desire of President Roosevelt that the proceedings necessary to the transfer of the title and possession of the property be forwarded as much as possible, to the end that when the pending treaty is ratified and goes into effect nothing will remain to be done but to consummate the transaction by the delivery of possession and the payment of the consideration.

The Canal Treaty.

In the senate the Panama treaty still hangs fire. At a meeting of the majority of that body held a few days ago it was decided to have the senate continue the consideration of the treaty until it shall be disposed of. This conclusion was reached as a result of a caucus held to consider the state of existing legislative and treaty proposals. It was decided that the Panama treaty should be ratified before the adjournment of the present session. At this caucus Senator Cullom, the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, showed that the option of the United States on the rights and franchises of the Panama Canal company will expire on March 4 next, and that, owing to the desire of other interests to control so important an enterprise, it might not be possible for the United States to renew the option for the canal property at as low a figure as that suggested. Owing to the fact that there was a determined, though limited, opposition to the ratification of the treaty, it was, he said, important that no time be lost in getting down to serious work upon it. Some of the supporters of the statehood bill have apparently joined Senator Morgan in his opposition to the treaty. Whether they will be able to prevent or even long delay its ratification may, however, be doubted. There is no doubt of the President's anxiety to have the treaty ratified or of his determination to call an extra session of the senate in case of the failure of that body to ratify both the Panama treaty and that providing for reciprocity with Cuba.

The Blockade Raised.

After delays in the negotiations which at times were most discouraging, the protocols providing for the settlement of the claims of the allies against Venezuela, the reference to The Hague tribunal of the question of preferential treatment, and the raising of the blockade were signed at midnight on the 13th instant. The blockade was formally raised on the 15th, to the great joy of the Venezuelans whose ports have been closed for two months. An immediate movement of vessels to these ports has commenced, and cargoes have also begun to go out. The situation has been most distressing to the people of the South American republic, and it will take some time for them to recover their position, particularly in view of the existence of the insurrection. The Venezuelans have gone through a trying experience, which should convince them of the importance of care in dealing with foreign nations, as well as of the advantage of settled order within their own boundaries.

Our Claims Against Venezuela.

Though citizens of the United States have claims against Venezuela it has taken no part in the recent proceedings against that republic. An arrangement has, however, been entered into by means of which claims against the republic will be settled by arbitration. Under the terms of a protocol just signed, a commission is to be appointed, consisting of one member named by the President of the United States and another by the president of Venezuela, and an umpire is to be appointed by the queen of the Netherlands. These commissioners, or, in the case of their failure to agree, the umpire, shall decide all claims upon a basis of absolute equity, without regard to objections of a technical or to the provisions of local legislation. Their decisions are to be final, and the awards made by them are to be paid in United States gold or its equivalent in silver. The commissioners are to meet in Caracas on June 1 next, and in aid of their work the government of Venezuela is to set apart and alienate to no other power, beginning with the month of January, 1903, 30 per cent in monthly payments of customs revenues of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, and the payments thus set aside are to be distributed in conformity with the decision of The Hague tribunal. It is worth noting that one of the largest of the American claims has been taken out of the list upon which arbitration is to be had by the judgment of the supreme court of Venezuela in favor of the Rudloff claim, aggregating $500,000. The protocol above mentioned will probably furnish the model in all essential features for the protocols to be signed with the unallied powers whose citizens have claims against Venezuela.

Financial Legislation.

It now looks as though the scope of the financial legislation possible at the present session of congress has been pretty well determined by the leaders. The Philippine coinage bill was passed by the senate on Feb. 16 without a division. It carried with it an amendment authorizing the President to invite the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany and such other gold standard countries as he might deem advisable, and the governments of Mexico, China and such other silver standard countries as he might deem proper, to join the United States in a conference to devise a plan for fixing a commercial exchange relation between the silver coin of the silver standard countries and the gold coin of the other nations. The Philippine bill makes the gold peso of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold nine-tenths fine the unit of value for the islands. It provides also for the coinage of 75,000,000 silver coins of the denomination of one peso, and for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to maintain the parity of the gold and silver coins. Gold coins of the United States are to be legal tender in the islands at the rate of one dollar for two pesos, and the Mexican dollar and the Spanish coins heretofore current in the islands are to be receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the civil governor. It is expected that this measure will be accepted in conference, though the house committee on insular affairs recommends the striking out of the conference amendment. The belief is also entertained that the Aldrich bill, which permits the use of state, municipal and corporation bonds as a security for national bank circulation, stands a good chance of passing. With these measures, however, it is thought the list of possible financial enactments at the present session is exhausted.

Marvels in Carved Ivory Shown at the Durbar.

In the fine art exhibition held at Delhi during the durbar was displayed an estimable treasure of carved and inlaid ivory, each piece a perfect gem of Indian art. To make this collection the whole vast Indian empire was ransacked and the palaces and temples of more than a hundred native princes gave up their most precious ornaments.

Notable in the collection was a lady's clothes chest, three feet long and carved out of solid ivory. Across the lid and sides of the snowy white casket a flight of broad winged birds fluttered through a delicately wrought tracery of trees and flowers. The secret of the workmanship of this wonderful chest has long been lost, even among the hereditary ivory carvers of India.

The box, although made out of one piece of material, has been so constructed that it has the appearance of a triplicite nest of chests, one set into the other, the sides of each of these sections being wrought and carved in a design peculiar to itself.

There is also a strange cabinet, five feet high, constructed entirely of ivory, each section of which, although carved from one piece, is quadruplicate and bears its own design, leaf, flower and bird, even of the innermost piece, being wrought with infinite detail.

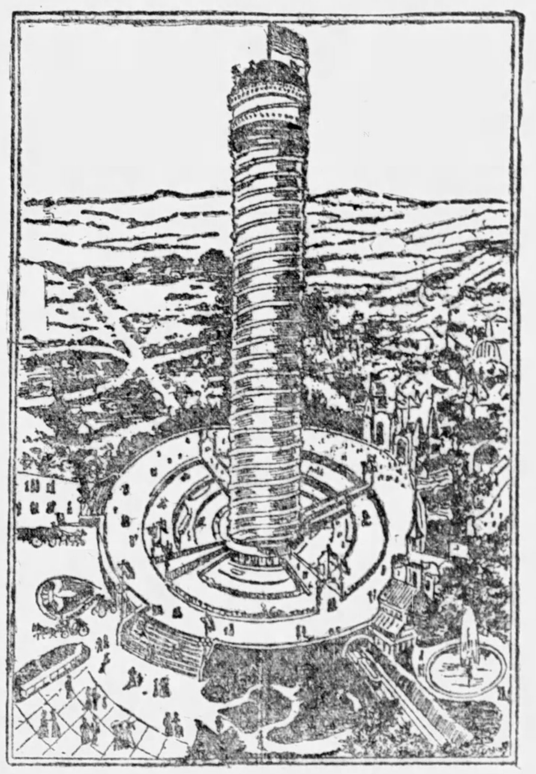
A chess board, a turban box and a great mirror frame were other wonder compelling things, while the imagination stands appalled before a small oblong jewel casket. Its surfaces are covered by a lacelike tracery, depicting some ancient myth of old Delhi beasts, and birds, and trees, and flowers, and strange heathen gods are wrought with surpassing beauty out of the creamy elephant tusk.

The marvel is not that it took the patient prince 30 years to do it, but that it should have been possible to do it at all. For it must be remembered that these old ivory carvers did not have the modern facilities for carving their material or the best instruments for carving and cutting. All of this wonderful work was done with two thin bladed knives and a sharp pointed ferrule or chisel.

Notwithstanding the fact, however, that these marvels are beyond the hope of the modern artist's attainment, the Delhi exhibtion has stimulated an increased interest in the possibilities of ivory as a material worthy of the skill of the present day.

ST. LOUIS FAIR'S FEATURE.

A Tower to Make the Eiffel Tower and the Ferris Wheel Forgotten.



The World's Fair at St. Louis will be notable while it lasts for the greatest tower in the world, and the structure will be its monument long after it is over. What this wonderful tower will look like is shown in the illustration printed herewith, and what it will contain its told by Popular Mechanics.

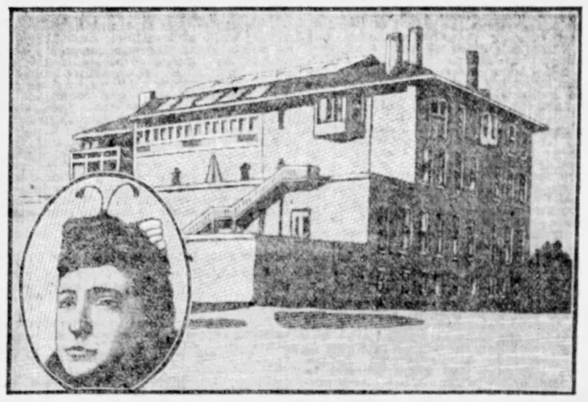
Its dimensions, of course, are what entitle it to its chief pre-eminence—it will be 1,050 feet high and 505 feet in circumference. An Acropolis at the top of this column of steel will support a wireless telegraph station and over it all will rise the largest flagstaff ever made.

There will be an observatory, too, with a capacity of 7,000 persons. Elevators will run inside the tower to this observatory, and a palace excursion car will wind around a spiral railway on the outside.

The building will be called the Crystal Palace Tower, because millions of pieces of glass will hang within it and floods of vari-colored electric light will be turned on them. The motive power of it all will be compressed air.

There will be a lagoon at the base of the tower with blocks of salt at the bottom and machine-made waves to show the western folk what surf bathing is like.

MRS. GARDNER'S ART PALACE TO OPEN MONDAY



MRS. JACK GARDNER AND HER ART PALACE.

Boston, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Jack Gardner will open her magnificent Italian art palace at Fenway Court to the public on Monday, and it is expected that there will be a crush. The palace is filled with rare art treasures brought from Europe, and although it was intended for a private gallery, it was made public by Mrs. Gardner so as to avoid enormous duties and at the same time afford pleasure to the public at a nominal cost in admission charges.

Music and Poultry.

It appears that the decision of the managers of the pet stock show to exclude orchestral music from the Coliseum is not in the interest of art, but rather in the interest of the exhibits, especially the chickens. Music, which hath charms to soothe the savage breast, exercises, it seems, a very different influence over pet poultry. A director of the show, who has been a close observer of chickens for years, declares that they are of a highly sensitive, nervous organization, and that they suffer tortures from the strains of an E flat cornet or the weird notes of a trombone. We infer from his remarks that the quality of the music which worries them is of less consequence than the quantity. It is in an effort to sustain themselves during a long overture, interlude or finale that they are likely to lose control over themselves and become victims of nervous prostration.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Not So Bad as That.

"Marie tells me that you and Arthur have quarreled."

"Yes, we have—the detestable curt! I shall never speak to him again—never! I hate him!"

"Dear me! And did you tell him never to set foot in the house again?"

"Oh, no. If I had told him that he wouldn't have come back any more for a month. You have no idea how stubborn that boy is."—Kansas City Journal.

Couldn't Convict Her.

Citizen—During a heated argument with the janitor this morning my wife hit him with a brick and he had her arrested. Can you get her out of the scrape?

Lawyer—Undoubtedly. The injured party has no case. We can easily prove the absence of intention by the law governing projectiles in the hands of females.—Chicago News.

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN 1903.

Important Discoveries of Remedies and Preventives.

At the close of the year the American, in speaking of the work accomplished by the various branches of human endeavor, ventured the opinion that 1903 would be a year of realization in medicine—realization from the researches and discoveries and the faithful labors of the preceding and other years. The world has not advanced far into the present year, yet there are good reasons for believing that the prediction will be justified. The remarkable cures wrought by the use of formalin have startled even the medical profession. There can be no doubt of the cures, though much is still unknown concerning the effects of formalin, what are its limitations and how far it can be safely applied. It has cured some people, however, and the discovery of the class of cases to which it can be applied is only a matter of time.

This is not the only discovery of the new year. An Italian physician has found the bacillus of pneumonia, and has made use of it to arrest the progress of the disease. Many physicians—perhaps all—have conceded that pneumonia was a germ disease, but the opinion on the subject has been vague, and the fact that pneumonia appeared to spring from sudden changes of temperature or reckless exposure rather than from germs has led the layman to accept the bacillus theory with more or less of credulity. The discovery of the Italian physician goes far to establish that every disease is the result of germs. This being ascertained, it ought not to be difficult, reasoning by analogy, to find a remedy for every disease.

These are not the only discoveries in 1903, only a month of which has passed. Prof. Baginsky, of the Emperor and Empress Frederick Children's hospital, in Berlin, announces that a discovery of serum against scarlet fever has been made by Dr. Aronson. He believes that the serum will be a specific for this disease. There can be few more important medical discoveries. There is no greater scourge of infancy than scarlet fever. In recent years it seems to have been more benign than formerly, but it's a treacherous and exasperating disease, and physicians will joyfully welcome a substance that will control it. Discovery appears to be making rapid strides in 1903, but it is to a large extent the harvest from the laborious studies and researches in the past.—Baltimore American.

JUST ONE LITTLE WORD.

There was a lull in the shopping and the two saleswomen became confidential.

"Oh, Mame, is it really true that you have thrown over that young man at the ribbon counter?"

"Sure thing!"

"Really?"

"Yes, really!"

"Oh, Mame, do tell me!"

"Well, he called the other night and before I could guess what he was going to do he dropped right down on his knees before me!"

"Oh, Mame, really!"

"Yes, really! Oh, Jen, it was just like the real thing in the theatre."

"Really?"

"Yes, really! He said he couldn't live without me! Honest he did!"

"Oh, Mame!"

"And that I was the light of his soul."

"Oh Mame, really?"

"Yes, really. All he said he asked of me was to whisper one little word—just one little word of three letters. He said it was such a tiny word that I ought to be willing to oblige him."

"Oh, Mame, did you?"

"Sure I did!"

"Oh, Mame, really?"

"Yes, really. I said 'nit.'"

"Oh, Mame, really?"

"Yes, really! And then he got mad!"

"Oh, Mame, really?"

"Yes, really!"

Then a fat lady with a red face and a thirst for bargains interrupted the conversation.—Detroit Free Press.

Hard on the Ladies.

Very few remember the existence of a certain remarkable statute which was passed in the early days of George III, if, indeed, they ever heard of it. It runs to the effect that if any woman "entices any of his majesty's male subjects into marriage by the use of any powders, or paints, or false hair, or wool on the cheeks, she shall be prosecuted for sorcery." What a cause celebre it would be if any of his present majesty's male subjects were to endeavor to put the law in action. What a rush there would be of fashionable ladies to secure seats in court for the hearing.—London Tatler.

Time Was No Object.

A shrewd old farmer, named Uncle Harvey was approached by a bright, breezy young man who was selling incubators. The Green Bag, which tells the story, says that the salesman gave Uncle Harvey the usual eloquent arguments. There was not another such incubator to be found, the prices were remarkably low, and so on.

Uncle Harvey did not respond. The young man talked himself out and made no impression. Finally he said: "You don't seem to appreciate these incubators."

"No," said Uncle Harvey.

"But just think of the time they will save!"

Uncle Harvey gave him one cold look, and said: "What do you suppose I care for a hen's time?"—Youth's Companion.

It Puzzled Her.

The fat lady knit her brows in thought and rubbed her chin in bewilderment.

"What is it?" asked the living skeleton.

"Why," explained the fat lady, "I ordered a new design made for my posters, and this thing came in by mail this morning. If it is the sketch of the new poster it is going to be the finest advertisement I ever had, but if some wretch has sent me a comic valentine I'll wring his neck if ever I find him out."

At this the living skeleton tried to look perfectly unconscious, but he shrank so perceptibly that several people went out and paid another admission because he was thinner than the manager claimed.—Judge.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb,

Vice-President of Women's Democratic Clubs of Northern Ohio.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb.

THERE ARE MANY sickly women between the ages of 45 and 55, but there are very few invalids over 55 and 60 years of age. The change of life coming to a woman near her forty-fourth year, either makes her an invalid or gives her a new lease on life. Those who meet this change in ill health seldom live ten years afterward, while a woman who lays aside the active duties of womanhood in health seldom fails to live on in happiness, years after she has passed 60. This is truly a critical time.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb, of Toledo, Ohio, recognizes the change of life as a dangerous period and she also has faith in Wine of Cardui. She writes:

"As I had always been troubled more or less at the menstrual period, I dreaded the change of life which was fast approaching. While visiting with a friend I noticed that she was taking your Wine of Cardui, and she was so enthusiastic about it that I decided to try a bottle. I experienced some relief the first month, so I kept on taking it for three months and now I menstruate with no pain and I shall take it off and on now until I have passed the climax. I do not dread it now, as I am sure that your Wine of Cardui will be of great benefit at this time."

Wine of Cardui is the remedy to re-inforce a woman against the shock that comes with the change of life. It re-establishes healthy functions after years of suffering. In doing this it has saved thousands of sufferers just in time. Do not wait until suffering is upon you. Thorough preparations should be made in advance. Begin the Wine of Cardui treatment today.

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

Publishers' Column

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The Blade

Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case $1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case ..... 80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case $1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case ..... 80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.
No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.
No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case ..... 80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case ..... 80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... 85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5,000 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 65c.

THE BLADE.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2466--Rosel Shirt Waist.

2439--Maud Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. This waist is especially becoming to undeveloped forms and is quite as desirable for cotton fabrics as for wool or silks. Box-plaits are simulated in fronts and back by half-inch tucks and decorated by stitching and buttons, as are also the epaulettes, collars and cuffs. The waist has a fitted lining which may be omitted, if desired. The collar and cuffs are particularly modish.

Sizes 14 and 16 years. The Maud skirt is circular with a hem and rather wide tuck, and the fulness at top is disposed of in an inverted box-plait and dart-shaped tucks.

2470--Allen Waist.

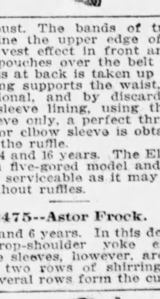
2379--Eliot Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. By the association of this waist and skirt a very harmonious costume is obtained. The simple waist is made quite elaborate by the application of trimming, and the circular bretelles and sleeve ruffles. Six quarter-inch tucks in top of front are released over the bust. The bands of trimming which outline the upper edge of bertha simulate a vest effect in front and back. The front pouches over the belt and the slightfulness at back is taken up in gathers. A lining supports the waist, but its use is optional, and by discarding the two-piece sleeve lining, using the outer part of sleeve only, a perfect three-quarter length or elbow sleeve is obtained by shortening the ruffle.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. The Eliot skirt is a stylish five-gored model and will be found most serviceable as it may be used with or without ruffles.

2475--Astor Frock.

Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. In this design the popular drop-shoulder yoke effect is shown. The sleeves, however, are in one piece with two rows of shirring at the top, and several rows form the cuff. Two rows of shirring and a dainty heading of the goods outline the lower edge of square yoke. The frock is made without lining and finished at lower edge with a three-inch hem. Wash silk, soft wool and fine cotton fabrics are advised in making this suit.



2477--Delbert Waist

Sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measur. A modish waist, with fronts lapping slightly in surplice effect. Side plaits three-fourths of an inch wide and pointed tabs and bands of embroidery on waist and sleeve give an artistic completion. The chemisette is gathered at neck and closed down the center of front, or on left side, if preferred. A fitted lining supports the waist and sleeves. Silks and soft woolen fabrics are attractive and the design is of a character that any clever women can readily conceive combinations to suit her needs and purse.

2468--Compton Frock.

Sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. A very modish frock with waist tucked to yoke depth, both front and back in one-eighth inch tucks. The sleeves are also tucked at the top and completed by a deep cuff. The waist is supported by a fitted lining which may be omitted in the making of cotton frocks, if so preferred. The fulness at the top of skirt in sides and back is taken up in tucks or may be gathered. Bands of lace decorate the waist and sleeves. This is an excellent model for soft woolen and cotton fabrics.

2465--Sampson Cape.

2457--Lyon Skirt.

Sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure. The Sampson cape is a very nice garment for early spring wear, but it will prove very useful worn with a fine two-piece suit to give additional warmth. Rich black silk or velvet will give satisfaction, or fine cloth may be used. Rows of machine-stitching finish the edge of the circular ruffles and the sectional collar is edged with a ruching of plaited black liberty silk stitched with white. Figures of white crochet Irish lace are applied to the ends of the tab fronts. The edges of the fronts meet when closing and are fastened invisibly with hooks and eyes. Although this cape is extremely attractive it is not difficult to make.

Sizes medium and large. The Lyon skirt is the most approved seven-gored flare shape with circular applied yoke which may be used at the option of the maker. An inverted box-plait disposes of the fulness at the back. The skirt is in sweeping length and may be cut off at the line of perforations near the lower edges for round length if so desired.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

EFFECTS OF CITY LIFE.

"The city life we lead is no doubt telling on the American people," said a well known physician. "For one thing, noise is wearing on the nervous system. We may become so accustomed to it that we sleep through it and do not seriously mind it. At the same time we are more or less disturbed by it, whether we are awake or asleep. The dangers we incur in our daily walk and conversation are something very trying. We stop to chat on the street and find that they are hoisting some building materials right over our heads or perhaps are putting a safe in the seventeenth story of some skyscraper, and that we are just in the right spot to catch some of the debris if anything breaks. At the street crossing life is something like that of a man dodging bullets in a battle. Danger is all around us, and the fact that we all generally escape does not lessen the injury done to the nervous system by this constant strain. Dodging street cars, bicycles, automobiles, pedestrians who are not looking where they are going and those who are and see no one else, wagons, carriages, men on horseback—all this causes a steady waste of nervous force. I doubt if any individual can cross a street in front of a standing street car, conscious that the gong is going to sound a start at any moment, without inward trembling, and an involuntary start when the gong sounds.

"I have discovered a new danger which adds to my nervousness. Coming out of one of the prominent hotels, I started through the heavy revolving storm door and saw the man I was looking for coming through the door on the side opposite me. The action was thoughtless and almost involuntary, but I turned back to meet him in the hotel. The door was massive and a boy was pushing it along to assist the guests and visitors. I fortunately turned quickly enough to squeeze through the small opening left behind me, but my arm was wrenched, and slipped through just in time to escape a fracture. One or two others going and coming were helping the good thing along, and I have no doubt the combined force was sufficient to kill me if I had turned a second later. I had never thought of danger in that connection before. My mind was on my business, and I turned as naturally as I would on the street in meeting a man I was looking for. The only moral I could make of it was that you never know when you are safe. All these exposures to noise or danger wear out the nervous system."—Washington Evening Star.

SCARLET FEVER.

New Serum Discovered Which Cures the Disease.

New York, Feb. 21.—Dr. Louis Fischer of No. 65 East Ninetieth street has now under observation a case which is the first experiment in this country with a new anti-streptococcus serum, which is believed to destroy the germs of scarlet fever.

Several days ago the doctor was called to see a frail little girl, who had a severe attack of scarlet fever, with throat complications. Her temperature was 104 degrees. Dr. Fischer decided to try the new serum, in the value of which he has great confidence. Twelve hours after the one injection the temperature had decreased two degrees.

In the morning of the following day it descended to normal, but rose again in the evening to 101 degrees. On the fourth day it continued normal. The last report is:—"Temperature, 99; pulse, 94; respiration, 24, and general condition, good."

This new serum was discovered by Dr. Hans Aronson, a bacteriologist of Berlin, and it was given an extensive clinical test by Dr. Adolf Baginsky, a professor of diseases of children in the University of Berlin and director of the Kaiser and Kaisterin Friedrich Children's Hospital. He is the doctor who first introduced in the clinic Dr. Aronson's anti-toxin for diphtheria.

The experiments with this new serum for scarlet fever began last July, and the cases experimented on were selected regardless of severity. Eighty-eight per cent of those treated were discharged as cured and their recovery was without the usual complications of scarlet fever.

Dr. Fischer said: "Any statement of Professor Baginsky with reference to serum is authoritative. Hence, I did not hesitate to give this severe scarlet fever case the benefit of his new discovery. The case is only one, and although there was a marked amelioration of the symptoms, it is too soon to predict results."

FATAL HOTEL FIRE.

Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 20.—Ten persons, it is thought, were burned to death, and two score were seriously injured in a fire that destroyed the Clifton Hotel at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, early today. There were 120 guests in the hotel when the fire broke out, and most of the dead are buried in the ruins. Owing to the destruction of the hotel register, the names of the missing had not been obtained up to 10 o'clock this morning.

The fire originated in the basement, presumably from an electric wire. Night Clerk Wilson was on the third floor at the time. The flames were discovered by a bell boy and had already gained considerable headway. By the time the night clerk had been notified and the work of sounding the alarm had begun, escape was cut off from the ground floor.

Instantly there were several faces at every window of guests clad only in their night robes, wildly calling for help.

The facilities of the fire department were meagre, and each moment's delay increased the panic that already prevailed; one after another the human forms were seen to hurl themselves from the windows and dash against the pavement below. Limbs were broken, and the writhing mass of humanity that rapidly accumulated constituted a sickening sight. Those who jumped from the third story windows had little hope of surviving the frightful leap, but few hesitated as the flames came nearer and nearer.

The fire started at 2:30 o'clock and at 10 o'clock the smouldering debris furnished so fierce a heat that search for bodies was impossible. The list of dead may prove larger than the number given, but it is hoped that the information which accounts for all but this number is correct.

The work of learning the names of the dead is rendered difficult by the loss of the hotel register, which was burned. The hotel, a 3-story brick venire structure, is said to have been a veritable fire trap. The flames started in a pile of rubbish in the basement, presumably ignited by defective electric light wires. The night clerk was on the third floor when the cry of fire, raised by a bell-boy, startled him.

CANADA HAS PROTESTED.

London, Feb. 21.—A dispatch to the London Times from Ottawa, declares that Canada has formally protested to the imperial government against the appointment of Senators Lodge and Turner on the Alaska commission. The foreign office, which has received no official protest, is, however, unofficially aware of the fact that the Canadians are dissatisfied with the appointment of Messrs. Lodge and Turner, but the officials here do not see how they can take any action in the matter.

The Spectator discussing the American appointees, says:

"Secretary Root is unquestionably one of the ablest men alive today in the Anglo-Saxon world of politics. Senator Lodge is also a man of great weight and influence, and is a worthy representative of the best traditions of the senate, a deliberative body, which for the direct powers it exercises has no fellow in the world."

Continuing, the Spectator expresses the hope that the British representatives will not only be men of equal intellectual powers, but also of equal standing before the nation.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. J. Kay, G 1028 High street, Des Moines, Iowa, has discovered a harmless and inexpensive remedy for the tobacco habit, which has cured her husband and hundreds of others. Can be given secretly if desired. Any druggist can put it up. The prescription and directions sent free for a stamp to pay postage.

THE KAISER'S BELIEF.

Berlin, Feb. 21.—"I believe in the one and only God," writes Emperor William in a letter printed in a Leipsic weekly, brought out by the "Babel and Bible" discussion of the Hebrew religion provoked by Professor Delitsch's iconoclastic theories.

"We may need a form in order to teach his existence," the letter continues, "especially for our children. This form has hitherto been the Old Testament. The present version of this will be positively and substantially modified under the influence of research through inscriptions and excavations.

"That does no matter. Neither does it matter that much of the nimbus of the 'chosen people' will thereby disappear. The kernel of the contents of the Old Testament will remain always the same—God and his works.

"Religion has never been the result of science, but the pouring out of the heart and being of man from intercourse with God."

The emperor thinks Professor Delitsch made a great mistake in approaching the question of revelations in a polemic spirit.

OIL IN IRELAND.

Dublin, Feb. 20.—The discovery of oil near Mount Joy Square, this city, has created great interest and has raised hopes that the old bogland throughout Ireland may prove similarly productive. A sample of the Dublin oil which has been examined by experts, was pronounced to be of good, clear quality. It was discovered in the basement of an ordinary house built on reclaimed bogland, and it was said that a copious flow has continued since the find was made five weeks ago. Experts attach much importance to the matter.

Sore Eyes Cured Free.

Any Case of Cataract, Granulated Lids, Sore, Inflamed, Bloodshot, Tired or Weak Eyes or Wild Hairs Can Be Cured Painlessly by a New Remedy.

Applied at Night to Eyes That Ache, Smart or Burn from Long Study, Reading or Work with Poor Light, It Soothes and Refreshes and Is Better Than Glasses.

Trial Treatment by Mail Prepaid Absolutely Free.

Prof. Herman T. Schlegel, the noted eye specialist, 82 Mackinaw building, Chicago, is sending to any sufferer from sore, weak eyes, cataract or granulated eyelids, absolutely free, a trial treatment of a most remarkable remedy.

It is a harmless, painless, soothing and healing preparation that gives instant and absolute relief to all aches, pains and burning of the eyes from inflammation, strain or granulated lids.

It cures the worst cases of granulated lids in a few days. In cases of ulcers of the eye when doctors had given up and said the sight must be lost this marvelous

Case of Granulated Lids Cured by Prof. Schlegel's Eye Lotion.

remedy has cured positively and permanently in a few weeks and restored the eyes to perfect sight. It is an absolute and perfect cure for inflamed or weak eyes and has restored the sight to people nearly blind for years.

Mrs. H. Neff, Cuba, Illinois, says: For many years I suffered from weak, inflamed and bloodshot eyes. I tried many doctors and many remedies, eye lotions, eye salves, glasses, washes, etc., but got no relief. My eyes pained me so I hardly knew a good night's rest for years. At last my eyes became so bad that I wiped blood from them continually. The sight of my left eye was completely lost and I could barely distinguish light from dark with my right eye. I spent 14 weeks in Chicago under the care of one of the most noted eye specialists in America and I came home hopeless and helpless. He gave me up and I was doomed to total blindness when I heard of your lotion and tried it. In one month my eyes were clear and I could read and see very well with both eyes. For a person of my age, 60 years, my eyes are now remarkably strong. They are perfectly clear and never pain me any more."

Hundreds of students, professional men and women, clerks, bookkeepers, seamstresses and railroad men have used Prof. Schlegel's Eye Lotion with splendid effect. Many times it has saved the use of glasses by people who had tired their eyes out.

If you are a sufferer send for a trial treatment. It costs you nothing and will convince you.

It relieves the pain at once and applied at night before going to bed it rests and refreshes the eyes so that sight is perfect in the morning. It is a scientific remedy—the result of years of experience in the treatment of obscure diseases of the eyes and it has never failed.

WILL TEACH THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Professor Pavese, the Italian master-at-arms and champion fence, who has been engaged to teach President Roosevelt the art of

attack and defense with the sword, has begun to give his lessons at the White House.

THE HONDURAS TROUBLE

Panama, Feb. 20.—The recvolutionary movement in Honduras is increasing. At Choluteca, Macaome, Hespire, Yuscaran, Dauli and Gracias outbreaks have occurred in favor of President-elect Bonilla. General Emiliano Herrera, chief of the presidential forces, has been defeated at Olancho. General Sierra, the president of Honduras, has since then assumed supreme command of the army.

General Fidel Bulnes, with the assistance furnished by General Regalado, president of Salvador, has invaded Honduras by way of Octepec, with 500 men, and will support Gen. Bonilla.

Fifteen congressmen of Honduras recently escaped from Tegucigalpa and fled to Salvador, whence they have left to join Gen. Bonilla at Amapala island, his headquatters.

ANTI-TRUST LAW VALID.

Springfield, Ill., Feb 19.—The Illinois anti-trust law of 1891 and its amendment of 1893 has been declared valid by the Illinois supreme court. Under the decision corporations will be compelled to file yearly affidavits with the secretary of state as to whether or not they are members of a trust. The decision was rendered in the case of the people vs. the Butler Street Foundry and Iron Company, which was made a test case by the Illinois Manufacturers' association and appealed from Judge Haney's court last October.

Most of the Chicago corporations against which suits were entered for failure to file affidavits plead guilty and were let off upon payment of a fine of $50 and costs. The Butler case was fought out, and the decision in the lower court was in favor of the corporations and against the validity of the law.

The supreme court decided, however, that the act of 1893 and the amendment of 1897 were unconstitutional, but do not repeal by implication, or otherwise the act of 1891 or any part of it, as amended in 1893. The result of the decision will be that members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association will become liable to a fine of $50 a day for failure to file affidavits, the total amount of the fine lying in the discretion of the judge who shall hear the cases against them.

Monument to Lawton

Manila, Feb. 23.—Two hundred troops and hundreds of veterans participated yesterday in the unveiling of the monument marking the spot where General Lawton was killed at San Mateo. General Davis and others made speeches eulogizing General Lawton.

NEW JERSEY ACCIDENT.

Trolley Car Loaded With Pupils Struck by a Train.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 19.—A trolley car loaded with pupils on their way to the high school was run into today at the Clifton avenue crossing by a Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad train. Eight of the pupils were killed. Four died of their injuries, the motorman of the car was fatally hurt and thirty or more other occupants of the car were injured. Five of these were believed to be fatally hurt.

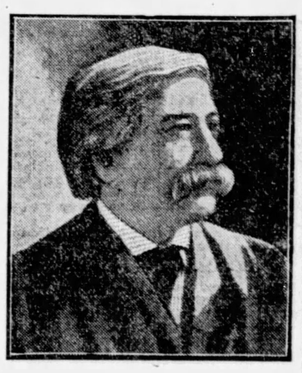
Twenty of the injured passengers were taken to a hospital and the others were able to go to their homes.

The identification of the dead and injured was a difficult task and was accomplished very slowly.

The railroad train, which was running at almost its full speed, was seen by the motorman, who put on the brakes and did all he could to stop the car, but the wheels slipped upon the rails, which were covered with ice, and the car slid forward until its front platform projected over the railroad track. The pilot of the engine struck the platform, threw the car around and then toppled it over.. The train went on and was not stopped until it had gone several blocks from the crossing. The body of one of the victims, a girl, was found on the pilot of the locomotive when it was brought to a standstill.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller emphatically denies



CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

that he at present contemplates resigning from the supreme bench. Justice Fuller reached the age of 70 last week and is entitled to retire on full pay.

TRAINS IN THE SNOW.

St. Johns, N. F., Feb. 21.—Two passenger trains are stalled in snowbanks in the almost uninhabited territory of Newfoundland. They have nearly one hundred persons aboard who are short of provisions. One train, the farthest from relief, has only two days' food. The relief trains are also blocked. One relief train was ditched and most of the working party of 30 men were frostbitten. The chief trouble is that the relief parties are unable to venture far from their own trains because of the blizzard which has been raging during the past week.

An expedition, with dog sleds laden with food, started at daylight this morning in an endeavor to reach the distressed passengers. Snowbanks twenty feet high extend for miles and the cuts made by the engines fill again almost instantly. One train made only two miles. The whole railway service is paralyzed. The trains, having consumed all their coal, are now burning the wood fences and trees alongside the tracks.

AN EX-CONVICT APPOINTED

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 19.—Thomas J. Navin, of Detroit, who served a term in the state prison at Jackson from March, 1885, to December, 1890, for forgery, was yesterday appointed by Governor Bliss a member of the Jackson prison board, and the appointment was confirmed in the state senate by a vote of 1 to 12. When he was pardoned by Governor Luce at the expiration of half of the term of ten years for which he was sentenced, Mr. Navin came to Detroit and entered the practice of law. He was mayor of Adrian, Mich., when he got into trouble, and, on coming to Detroit, he again went into politics, serving recently for a time as chairman of the Republican city committee. The first suggestion of his appointment to the prison board aroused considerable opposition, in which the ministers of the state took an active part. Mr. Navin has stated that his life in prison has left him with ideas of reform which he is anxious to work out as a member of the board.

Miss Roosevelt in the South.

New Orleans, Feb. 18.—Miss Alice Roosevelt's debut in New Orleans society was made especially brilliant last night. The Atlanteans gave their ball at the French opera house, and Miss Roosevelt occupied an especially decorated box. As soon as the tableaux and coronation were over, a special escort conducted her to a seat beside the throne, the king presented her with a handsome souvenir, and she was incorporated into the royal party, special honors being paid her by all the grandees of the mimic court.

BUILDING BONES.

Of Great Importance That Children Have Proper Food.

A child will grow up with weak and small bones or strong and sturdy frame, depending on the kind of food given.

That's why feeding the youngsters is of such great importance. The children do not select the food—the responsibility rests with the parent or guardian, or with you, if you select the food for a boy or girl.

The scientific selection of this food should begin as early as possible. That's when the delicate little plant needs the tenderest care. A well known lady of Calistoga, Calif., says: "About two years ago my little niece was taken sick. When medical aid was called one physician pronounced the case curvature of the spine; another called it softening of the bones and gave but little hope of her recovery. For weeks she had been failing before her parents thought it anything but trouble from her teething.

"She had been fed on mushes and soft foods of different kinds, but at last her stomach could retain scarcely anything. At this time she had become a weak little skeleton of humanity that could not much more than stand alone.

"The doctors changed her food several times until finally she was put on Grape-Nuts, which she relished from the first and ate at almost every meal, and her recovery has been wonderful. She has been gaining ever since in strength and weight.

"She has eaten dozens of packages of Grape-Nuts in the last year and a half and the child is now a rosy-cheeked and healthy little girl, still clinging to her Grape-Nuts.

"It is plain the food has saved her life by giving her body the needed material to keep it well and the bone material to build with. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY

Pope Leo Celebrates Anniversary of His Pontificate.

Rome, Feb. 20.—The Pope today completed the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate and the jubilation at the Vatican was echoed by similar celebrations throughout the civilized world. Early this morning letters and telegrams began arriving at the Vatican, congratulating his holiness upon the anniversary. A majority of the foreign tributes came from France, Spain, Austria and Bavaria, but among hundreds of others were many from Great Britain, Ireland and the United States. Autograph letters were received from the Czar, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and King Alfonso of Spain. The pontiff insisted upon reading them personally, so far as possible, and he sent the others to the translators. At noon the Pope received in audience a number of representatives of Catholic associations and Italian and foreign representatives of religious orders. In the afternoon a Te Deum was sung in the Vatican. The singing of the Te Deum, which was a most impressive service, was conducted by Cardinal Rampolla, in the presence of more than a score of cardinals and twice as many bishops, together with innumerable priests and lay spectators. The Pontifical Noble Guard was present, wearing their new uniforms for the first time.

Another interesting feature of the day's ceremonies was the presentation to the Holy Father of a magnificent tiara of gold as "the offering of filial love from his children." The tiara will be worn for the first time by the Pope on the anniversary of his consecration, two weeks hence. The tiara consists of three crowns standing superimposed in high relief, representing the triple power of the papacy, the whole being surmounted by a cross.

"It seems impossible that it is twenty-five years since I have been there," was Pope Leo's exclamation as he looked from a window of his apartments this morning into the sunlit piazza of St. Peter's. This was the pontiff's only reference to his long term of self-imposed imprisonment in the vatican, during which he has never gone beyond the palace grounds and St. Peter's, which is considered to be part of the vatican. "What a glorious morning for the jubilee of my pontificate," the pope added as he proceeded with evident pleasure to peruse the almost innumerable telegrams, letters and addresses of congratulation which have reached the Vatican from all parts of the world.

The hall of beatification, above the portico of St. Peter's, where the pontiff held his jubilee reception, presented a brilliant scene. It was beautifully hung with antique brocades and illuminated by thousands of electric lights and wax candles. The boxes lining the long, narrow hall were filled to their capacity with members of the Roman aristocracy, diplomats, women with black veils, men in evening dress and monks and sisters in varying garb. Here and there groups of papal guards in bright uniforms lent color to the whole. Notable among the diplomats was Count Almodevar, head of the special mission sent to represent the King of Spain at the jubilee.

The struggle to get into the hall was terrific. People were swept off their feet and women were overcome, but no one was really injured. The babel of tongues raised in protest testified to the world-wide character of the gathering.

Leo XIII. is the two hundred and fifty-seventh occupant of the chair of St. Peter, and of that long line of popes only two others have lived to celebrate the silver jubilee of their pontificates. These were St. Peter himself, according to tradition, and Leo's predecessor, Pius IX., whose tenure of the see of Rome extended to 31 years, 7 months and 22 days. It was on February 20, 1878, that Vincent Joachim Pecci, by a majority of four votes, was elected as supreme head of the Roman Catholic church, the triple tiara being placed upon his brow on March 3.

His holiness was born at Carpineto on March 2, 1810, and had, accordingly, entered his sixty-ninth year when the coronation ceremony was performed. Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician, has expressed the opinion that should only natural causes be in operation, that is to say, apart from any accident, his holiness may yet live to be a centenarian. Leo, himself, has the fullest confidence in his own longevity, and in this connection an interesting anecdote is related. A young journalist had secured the privilege of presentation to his holiness. Asked what attracted him, a Protestant journalist, to the Eternal City, the young man blurted out that he was there to prepare for the conclave. "Then," replied the pontiff, "you may have a long holiday, for there will be no conclave for a good time to come."

On another occasion a French bishop was making his visit "ad limina." On taking leave of the Holy Father he expressed the fear that his would be his last farewell, as, at the Pope's great age, he could hardly expect to find him in the chair of St. Peter when he made his next canonical visit. "And when do you hope to come to us again?" asked the Pope. "Alas, Holy Father," replied the prelate, "it may not be until seven whole years are past." "If so, God spare your life, my brother," rejoined Leo gravely, "come back in seven years' time; you will find me here." Last year the bishop came again.

FULTON CHOSEN SENATOR

Salem, Ore., Feb. 21.—C. W. Fulton was elected United States senator on the seventeenth ballot of the evening session last night.

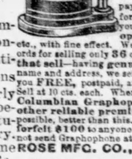
Charles W. Fulton was born in Ohio August 17, 1853. Later, he moved to Iowa with his parents where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He came to Oregon in 1875, taught school for a time, later locating at Astoria where he has since resided and enjoyed a lucrative law practice. He was elected to the state senate four times and was president of that body in 1893 and 1901.

He was a member of nearly every state convention since 1880, and was a very active campaign worker.

Salvador's President.

Panama, Feb. 19.—Pedro Jose Escalon has been declared elected president of Salvador, succeeding General Regalado, and Calixto Velado has been declared vice president.

FREE COLUMBIAN GRAPHOPHONE WITH 5 RECORDS



Why pay $50.00 for a talking machine when you can get free this Columbian Graphophone that reproduces songs, speeches, etc., with fine effect. We give it complete with 5 up-to-date records for selling only 36 of our new Jewelry Novelties. Goods that sell—having genuine value and real merit. Send name and address, we send you with 36 pieces of art jewelry, you FREE, postpaid, and TRUST YOU to sell at 10 cts. each. When sold, send us the $3.60 and we send this Columbian Graphophone or give your own choice of 50 other reliable premiums. Each and every one as good or, if possible, better than this. There is no trick about this. We will forfeit $100 to anyone who sends $3.60 and can prove we do not send Graphophone at once. Send us your order today.

ROSE MFG. CO., Dept. 529. CHICAGO.

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

CREAM SEPARATOR FREE

This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SYPHILIS or contagious Blood Poison, producing copper colored spots, pimples, sore throat, aches, old sores, ulcers, hair falling, etc., quickly, positively and forever cured, without the use of mercury or bolide of Potash, by the wonderful HERBALIS COMPOUND, a few weeks' use of which makes a clean, healthy being, after complete failure with Hot Springs and other treatment. Full information, and a bottle for trial, sent free of charge to all sufferers. Address, PROF. F. C. FOWLER, New London, Conn.

Mulefooted Pigs For Sale—I have for sale a limited number of mulefooted pigs at reasonable prices. Roy Carney, Palmer, Ill.

$5 Per Hundred for addressing envelopes; send dime and stamp for material and instructions; steady work. C. E. Miller, Dept. 8, Ely Bldg., Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE young lady, immensely wealthy, will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially; address Vera, 407 Temple Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago.

PROSPEROUS Business Man, middle aged, independently wealthy, beautiful home, liberally disposed, seeks at once true, affectionate wife. Address J. C. Leland, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL OUR LIBRARY Edition of Standard Authors. Commission 50 per cent. Send for Catalogue. CORTELO & COMPANY, Publishers, 61 Chambers St., New York.

A New Device For Rupture

That insures comfort and safety, entirely different in principle from any truss or other appliance; particulars free; Rowley Co., 238 Wayne Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

To Weak and Nervous Men!

There is but one cure for these diseases.

Trade NERVO-TABLETS Mark

WILL CURE YOU No mistake about this. No experimenting. Thousands afflicted with Lost Vitality, Failing Memory, Despondency, Sleeplessness, not only quickly relieved but cured to stay cured, when all other remedies and doctors' prescriptions have failed. NERVO TABLETS sent prepaid to any address in plain wrapper, on receipt of price, 50c a box, or 12 boxes for $5, with a legal guarantee of a cure or money refunded. Our up-to-date illustrated book, that tells all about these wonderful tablets, mailed free on application. Sold by all druggists, or single, sent in sealed wrapper to any address for two 2-cent stamps. Address Sanden Medicine Co., Duluth, Minn. P. O. Box 237. Write us today and be cured.

MADE $105 THE FIRST MONTH

writes FRED. BLODGETT, of N.Y. J. L. BARRICK, of La., writes: "Am making $3.00 to $8.00 every day I work." MRS. J. M. ANDERSON, of Iowa, writes: "I made $8.50 to $9.50 a day." Hundreds doing likewise. So can you. $5.00 to $10.00 daily made placing jewelry, tableware, bicycles, metal goods with gold, silver, nickel, etc. Enormous demand. We teach you FREE. Write—offer free.

G. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, 4 Miami Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

You're The Man

that we're after. We propose to ship you a Split Hickory Special buggy and let you use it Free 80 days. You keep it for $47.50 FREE Catalogue of vehicles Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Station 158, Cincinnati, O.

ELKS ARE STARVING.

New York, Feb. 18.—Steps are being taken here to save ten thousand starving elk on the Jeton-Yellowstone reserves in Wyoming. Snow seven feet deep covers their feeding ground and temperatures as low as 40 below zero have added to their suffering. News of the critical condition of the elk herds was received here, coming from the chief of the United States Rangers, to A. A. Anderson, special superintendent of the Jeton-Yellowstone reserves, who spends his winters in New York. Mr. Anderson at once ordered that a temporary supply of wild hay, at his own expense, be distributed as soon as possible at convenient points by the force of thirty rangers. He then proposed that $1,500 to $2,000 be raised here by subscription to purchase more wild hay, and it is believed that promin

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

EST. 1847.

Allcock's POROUS PLASTERS

A universal remedy for pains in the back (so frequent in the case of women).

They give instantaneous relief. Wherever there is a pain a Plaster should be applied.

Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Weak Chest, Weak Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, &C., &C.

Allcock's Plasters are superior to all other plasters. They have been in use since 1847.

For pains in the region of the **Kidneys**, or for a **Weak Back**, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Wherever there is pain apply Allcock's Plaster.

For **Rheumatism** or **Pains in Shoulders, Elbows** or elsewhere, or for **Sprains, Stiffness**, etc., and for **Aching Feet**, Plaster should be cut size and shape required and applied to part affected as shown above.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

You will never be sorry for your faith in humanity; for hearing before judging; and for giving the unfortunate a lift.

Thursday.

Thought is a great force for good or ill, according to its trend. Then by right thinking we may co-operate with Spirit in our own transformation.

Friday.

If there were no ills to be relieved, no woes to conquer, no services to render, how monotonous life would become.

Saturday.

Good manners are the outcome of living our ideals, so far as it is possible to do so.

Sunday.

When thou art calm and patient the Holy Spirit will breathe life into the being.

Monday.

Wrong is always wrong and right is always right. If you look at life from that standpoint you are safe; if not, you are in danger.

Tuesday.

You may fail many times before you attain, but persevere; take no account of failure; as surely as you do you will be disheartened.

A Talk About Happiness

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Did you ever happen to be in a group of people and have the question come up as to individual ideals of happiness in life?"

This was the question propounded to me by Sophonisba the other day. Upon my replying in the negative she went on:

"Well, it was one of my recent experiences and a curious thing it was to hear the varying expressions. Not one of them confessed to being happy or even approaching that state. All were longing for something beyond their reach, and it must be confessed that the desire of most of them could only be satisfied by the possession of more money.

"One little woman believed that the measure of her content would be full it she could leave this climate of cold and snow and be transported to the land of sunny skies, soft, balmy airs, and ever-blooming flowers. She grew eloquent in her description of the glory and delight of such a place, and when I glanced through the frost-covered windows and saw the fine snow flying through the zero atmosphere, my sympathies and longings were joined to hers. I recalled that glorious morning in Southern California when we awakened to hear a gush of song from the mocking bird perched in a rose bush that was almost a tree and covered with blossoms; saw the branches of the graceful pepper tree waving in the sunlit air; and caught the fragrance of the orange flowers that floated into the open window. We fancied it was a foretaste of heaven, you remember, so I could not find fault with her idea of happiness.

"Another thought if she could have a new house with all modern improvements she would be happy. She lives in a rambling old mansion built in the long ago, with large, airy rooms that are glorious in summer, but lose their charms in winter when stoves and fireplaces struggle with old Boreas for supremacy. I gently suggested plumbers and their bills, but the suggestion apparently cast no shadow upon her ideal. You know we are, most of us, ready to fly from the pains and perplexities we have, to those we know nothing of."

Sophonisba drew a long breath as she said this, for we had both been wishing for the impossible, in other words, building air castles with a misty foundation.

"You will be most surprised," she resumed, "at the heart's wish of that pretty Mrs. W., who is invariably so attractively and harmoniously dressed. It always seems to me that she must find a great pleasure in the selecting, the making, and the wearing of her tasteful wardrobe. Her dream of bliss is a home in the country where she can wear a calico wrapper from morning until evening, with none to molest or make her afraid. And she was evidently in real earnest when she said this, and her wish was not the fruitage of any sudden thought.

"Do you remember that lady we met at the musicale last week, with the handsome but troubled looking face that we spoke of afterward? When her turn came to speak what do you think was her supreme desire? It was this spoken in such an eager, passionate tone that no one could doubt her sincerity.

"What would make me happy? Simply to have all fear taken away from me. I would not ask anything else, for that would be the key to open any door I might want to enter. Not to be afraid of anything; to know that in some way all would be well with me and those I love; not to fear accident, sickness, or death; not to think of the might-bes, but to walk serenely through the days confident only of the good, unafraid of the evil—I cannot imagine what would make life fuller of content than this. Fear poisons everything, takes away the strength, and prevents the glad realization of the blessings that really are ours. If I could only once grasp the idea that there is nothing to be afraid of, and that I am master of myself and my circumstances, I should, I know, be happy?

"There was silence for a moment when she ceased speaking, all evidently being impressed by her earnestness.

"'The desire of my heart,' then announced Mrs. Hale, 'is for some one to wash my dishes, to sweep, dust and cook. I do not soar one bit higher than that. I ask nothing better than to be free from such drudgery, such freedom meaning to me happiness.

"'And I,' said the little woman who sat next to the last speaker, 'want books, books, books, and the time to read them. Happy? Well, I cannot think of any purely personal thing which would give me greater satisfaction.'

"'Give me money,' said another. 'I am tired of trying to make one dollar do the duty of ten; tired of denying myself and family the good things that I see others enjoy; tired of staying at home when I want to travel; tired of this humdrum existence in a small city. A few millions would, I think, make me supremely happy, at least for a season.

"So they went on until each one had declared herself. Of course much of it was surface talk," continued Sophonisba musingly, "but it served to emphasize the unrest and dissatisfaction that is almost universal. It remained for one quiet woman to say the words which expressed a vital truth.

"'We all want to be happy,' she said, 'and all believe that something different from what we have would bring that condition. I have been wondering if we are not all making a mistake in failing to see that in what is ours now, lies content if we only look at it from the right point of view. It is like gazing off to a mountain top and longing so intensely to get there that we never see the beautiful things in the valley through which we are walking. If each one of us would strive to forget the things we cannot have, and make the most and best of each hour as it passes, we should suddenly realize that life holds a good deal of comfort and happiness and is well worth living. It is good to have an ideal, but she is a wise woman who does not allow it to be clothed in selfishness.'

"I think what she said gave us all a reminder that we needed. I know I came home with 'that bee buzzing in my bonnet' and you do not know how charming everything seemed. Even that mischievous kitten, the pride of the household, took on new beauty. And I felt like singing a song of thanksgiving for the brightness and warmth that met my home-coming. The truth plainly spoken sometimes 'teks on mighty power' as the old darkey said.

And Sophonisba leaned back in her chair, her face settling into a look of supreme contentment.

The Cozy Corner

Shall We Keep or Destroy?

I was interested in Mrs. Reid's letter in which she resolves to promptly answer, and then cremate, letters, invitations, etc. I have had two experiences similar to hers, when I had to look over what had been treasured by those who saved them—keepsakes, in fact—such as locks of hair; little half-worn shoes and frocks; letters; cards; pictures, and quantities of faded ribbons and laces. They had been precious, no doubt, to the one who had passed on, but were of no use or interest to any one else.

Among these were scattered business papers, to find which, necessitated a search through the whole mass. It was a great task, and like Mrs. Reid, I decided that I would never allow my letters of love and friendship to accumulate so that at some time, they might be seen by other and less friendly eyes. This is injustice to the writers of these letters for the more dear and personal a letter is, the less is it intended for another person's perusal.

But I find it difficult to execute my resolve. I often think "when I grow old will it not be one of my greatest pleasures to re-read these messages of love and friendship written by the companions of my youth?" As for the love letters from my one time sweetheart, surely they should be protected from prying curiosity, or indifferent strangers, and yet—how can I consign them to the flames—these precious reminders of the sweet long ago?

I wish other readers who have given this subject thought would tell us their conclusions. To destroy or to keep—that's the question.—Mrs. E. P. Harbaugh.

Be Cheerful.

I wish to say to the dear sisters, many of whom are, like myself, housekeepers and home makers, perhaps you have days when it seems as if there wasn't time for cheerfulness; if this is so, I assure you that by persevering in making this cheerfulness an art—and it really is one—there is no day that may not be brightened in this line. Because of the cold winds, and also because we thought our little one better off in his own "wee nestie" at night, we have not accepted any invitations out this winter, so when one came asking us to attend the birthday surprise of a near neighbor, we might vary our rule of staying at home. I will not deny that I hastened to finish a dress for the baby to wear on the occasion, besides brushing the seldom-worn "visiting clothes" of myself and husband, that they might do honor to the occasion, and gave myself much "anticipative" pleasure in many ways.

At an early hour in the forenoon of the day, which was to see the realization of our hopes, in came the good man to say that neighbor S——, had come for help in hauling some hogs to market and could we have dinner soon, that he might have an early start.

Well, I knew what that meant for the party going; it would be late when he got home and there would be many head of stock to feed and the ever-present chores to do. I hastened the midday meal, and soon he was hurrying away to help his neighbor, while I did up the after-dinner work, put away my disappointment and proceeded to do the weekly mending.

That evening, after the work of the day was done, and the baby sleeping quietly in his little bed, my husband pulled his chair beside my own and, laying his hand softly on mine, said: "I was sorry to disappoint you, dear, but I could see no way of avoiding it." I felt—as each of you would—that I had a rich reward for my cheerfulness.

He then proceeded to read to me from his "Farmer," hoping thus to interest me in his chosen vocation for—perhaps like some of you—I had not "lotted on being a farmer's wife." When he reached the Household page, my interest was not at all feigned, and one thing he read was so beautiful that I wish to give it to you. It is by Henry Van Dyke and here it is:

"To be glad of life because it gives you a chance to love, and to work, and to play, and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with you possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the most of them; to despise nothing in the world but falsehood and meanness and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgust; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manner; to think seldom of your enemies, but often of your friends, and every day of Christ, and to spend as much time as you can with body and with spirit in God's out-of-doors—these are litle guide posts on the foot-path to Peace.—"Emely."

Here, There, Everywhere.

In making a rag carpet, allow one and a quarter pounds of coarse rags, or those cut from men's clothing, to the yard; or one pound of finely cut cotton rags. Sew the rags smooth and flat and wind into pound balls, as you wish the weaver to use them—that is, if you wish for a solid stripe, wind the ball all of one color; if a twisted stripe, wind two balls of different colors together, and to use up the very small rags, sew dark and light together as you pick them up, and make a "hit or miss" ball.

Try making a large button hole just under the hem of your kitchen towels, in place of sewing on a loop to hang it up by. Make it lengthwise of the towel and have the nail on which it is hung low enough so the towel can be easily reached, and you will find it a great improvement over the old method.

A cushion or a thick piece of carpet to stand on while ironing will relieve weary feet and save many a lame back.

Put a 6-inch ruffle across the bottom of your kitchen aprons and see how much better it will protect your dress from anything that may be dropped, or spilled while you are at work.

It is said that a piece of fresh bread placed in a jar of doughnuts will keep them fresh and moist for a long time; in most families, especially where there are children, it would take more than this to keep good doughnuts very long.

Chalk marked heavily over smoke marks on the wall paper, will, when brushed off with a piece of white cotton flannel, carry the smoke marks with it.

A small, pointed stick of orange wood, suspended by a ribbon close to the wash stand, will serve as a reminder to the children—and older persons as well—that mourning finger nails are not allowable in good society.

Do not pin the baby up so tightly that he cannot breathe without an extra effort; if you do, don't call him a cross child. Try it on yourself and see how you would like to have a band—yes, two or three of them—pinned so tightly about your body that you feel as if you would burst them with every effort you make to get a full breath, and then consider how very soft is the flesh, and how pliable the bones, of any infant and think how easy it is to press these bones out of shape. Doubtless many cases of deformity and misplaced bones, are caused by this "tight lacing" of infants; this will produce, in after years of the child's life, many of the troubles that afflict them, and for which no reason can be given.

To make marshmallows, dissolve 5 ounces of white gum arabic in 1¼ cupfuls of hot water, strain, and add 1 pound powdered sugar. Cook in a double boiler until very stiff and white, stir in a teaspoonful of any desired flavoring when you take the mixture from the fire. Pour into shallow tins and when cold, cut in squares and roll in powdered sugar, or take each piece on the point of a toothpick and dip in melted chocolate.

Parboiling turnips in water to which a little baking soda has been added, and then cooking them in clear water, will make them more tender and of better flavor.

The crinkly, blue and white, or pink and white, seersucker gingham, is very nice for dresses and aprons for the children, as it wears well, washes easily, and does not require ironing.

Orange juice will polish patent leather shoes and the rind of a banana (the inside), rubbed over tan shoes will keep them in perfect condition.

Never rub soap on woolen blankets; make a strong suds of warm water and a good soap, and squeeze as much dirt as possible out of the blankets to avoid rubbing, as it is this that "fulls" them up. Rinse in several warm waters to remove every bit of the soap, snap out and hang evenly on the line lengthwise, turning them the other way when about half dry, so they will dry evenly in shape. A bright, sunny day, when the wind blows, is the best for washing blankets, as they should dry as rapidly as possible.

It takes no more time for the conductor on a train to answer an inquiry, so as to give comfort and satisfaction to a nervous traveler, than it does for him to snap out an answer that gives no information whatever; often in a family more time is spent in chiding a child for asking questions than would be required to answer them. If you have not the time then to answer fully, tell the child when you will give him an answer and he will not annoy you again until you are at liberty. Do not say you never have time for such things? Well, then, you ought to take time to explain and teach things to your children, even though something else must be left undone. Children must ask questions—they are made that way—and if the parent cannot take the time to answer them, he or she is neglecting one of the duties for which they were made.

Beef Loaf, Blanketed.

Chop very fine two pounds of lean beef—preferably the round steak—and one-fourth pound of fat, salt pork. Season to taste with salt and pepper, add a teaspoonful of flour, to bind it and sufficient cold water to make it into a loaf. Dot the top with bits of butter and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes. Prepare some mashed potatoes as for the table, and when the meat is done remove it from the tin and spread the mashed potato smoothly over the top and sides. Return to the oven to brown the potato slightly and serve hot or cold.

When this is cut in slices it has the appearance of a rich fruit cake with the frosting, and it tastes much better to a hungry person than any cake could. If the edge of the platter on which it is served is garnished with sprigs of celery, it will make a very pleasing addition to the appearance of the table when served.

Stewed Turnips.

Melt three tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add one pint of finely chopped turnip and one-half tablespoonful of chopped onion. Cook on the back of the range till tender; add one teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of flour and one cupful of milk, or chicken stock. Let all simmer for 20 minutes and serve.

MUSICAL ANIMALS.

Some years ago my father lived in an old hall in the neighborhood of one of our large towns. The grounds were extensive. It was his delight to have a sort of model farm, which gave me many opportunities of studying the different characters of the various animals upon it. Then I saw the influence of music upon many of them. There was a beautiful horse, the pride and delight of us all; and like many others, he had an unconquerable dislike to be caught. My father had so trained him to obedience that he gave very little trouble; a whistle and a wave of the hand, and Robert would come to be saddled. But if left to our old gardener, Willy, he would lead him a chase generally ending in defeat. One very hot summer day I was sitting at work in the garden when Willy appeared, streaming with perspiration. "What is the matter, Will?" "Matter enough, Miss. There's that Robert, the uncanny beast he won't be caught, all I can do or say. I've give him corn, and one of the best pears off the tree but he's too deep for me—he snatched the pear, kicked up his heels, and off he is, laughing at me at the bottom of the meadow."

I was very sorry for the old man, but I did not clearly see how to catch the delinuent. I could well believe he was laughing at our old friend, for he was a curious animal.

"Well, Willy, what will I do? He won't let me catch him, you know."

"Ay, but, Miss, if you will only just go in and begin a toon on the peanner; cook says he will come up to the fence and hearken, for he is always a-doing that, and maybe I can slip behind and cotch him."

I went in at once, not expecting any stratagem to succeed. But in a few minutes the saucy creature was standing quietly listening while I played "Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled." The halter was soon round his neck and he went away to be harnessed, quite happy and contented.

There was a great peculiarity about his taste for music. He never would stay to listen to a plaintive song. I soon observed this. If I played "Scots wha ha'e" he would listen, well pleased. If I changed the measure and expression, playing the same air plaintively, as for instance in the "Land o' the Leal," he would toss his head and walk away, as if to say, "That's not my sort of music." Changing to something martial he would return and listen.

In this respect he entirely differed from a beautiful cow we had. She had an awful temper. Old Willy used to say: "She is the most contrariest beast under the sun." If she were in one of her ill-humors, it was with the greatest difficulty she could be milked. She never would go with the other cows at milking time. Nancy be milked with them!—that was a thing not to be thought of. She liked the cook; and when not too busy, cook would manage Miss Nancy. But if she were not very careful, up would go Nancy's foot, and over would go the milk-pail. When the cook milked her, it was always close to the fence, near the drawing-room. If I were playing she would stand perfectly still, yielding her milk without any trouble, and would remain until I ceased. As long as I played plaintive music—"The Land o' the Leal," "Home, Sweet Home," "Robin Adair," any sweet, tender air—she seemed entranced. I have tried her, and changed to martial music, whereupon she invariably walked away.

I could give many instances of a love for music in animals. I will give another. I was sitting in the drawing-room one evenng, singing to mamma. It was a double room with double doors. She was in one where there was a lamp. In my room, which was unlighted, the window was open, and close to the window was a stand for music. When I ceased playing I heard a peculiar sound, and was conscious there was something in the room. I called for a light. There, sitting on the stand, was a large white owl. He looked far less surprised than we did. In a minute or two he stepped quietly out of the window and flew away. After this we did not leave the lower sash of the window open; but the owl still came and sat upon the stone outside, listening.—Chambers' Journal.

THE MERRY-GO-ROUNDS

THE STATION AGENT'S STORY.

(Concluded.)

"If I could only warn that human cargo of their danger; if by some supernatural means I might stop the onward rush of that giant engine, as it was bearing its human freight on to destruction!

"I did not think of my own danger—that I would surely be dashed to pieces when the collision should occur—only of those unconscious victims on train No. S.

"On, on, came the train; on, on, we went to meet it. Swifter and swifter, every second seeming an age. I could do nothing but cling to the brake wheel and pray that God in His infinite mercy would save the train. We were nearly together and I held my breath for the final shock.

"'What's the matter, boy? Wake up. You must have been having bad dreams.'

"Jack was shaking me vigorously and saying—'No. S has just passed and the dispatcher is calling you for a report.'

"Then it dawned upon my bewildered brain that I was still in my chair at the desk and that my terror had all been a dream. A mighty feeling of thankfulness swept over me that I could reach for the key, knowing that the train was safe."—"Zack Stubbs," Ill.

Dear friends: I wish to say to "Abigail Adams" that I will join her, though I think that "The Resolute Members of the M. G. R." is a better name.

I have this to say for "Oregon Bach's" comfort: I have read that "if a man builds walls about himself, he soon finds that these self-built walls shut out all of the good that might come in to him from others," and it is that possibly the cure of loneliness may lie in the overcoming of selfishness, so

When in grief thou weepest alone
And no sweet soul takes note,
When from thy sorrow and thy groan
Love seems to sit remote—
Call thou thy soul's strength to thine aid,
Arm thou with sword, or sabre,
Do battle with despairs that raid,
Give comfort to thy neighbor.

"IRMA."

"Once upon a time I was given a pleasant welcome into the M. G. R. Circle, though, I presume, few of you will recall the fact, as I have been so negligent of my duties, but here I am asking again if I may enter. I wish I could see a real live M. G. R. I wear my badge faithfully, but have never yet seen another. The stories are fine; the "Experiences of a Lonely Boy" excited my sympathy and was to me another proof that faithfulness to duty and perseverance are sure of reward.

I must not stay long this time, but, as I go out, I will look about me, and if any one gives me a smile of encouragement, or a nod of welcome, I will come again.—"Belmont Daisy," Ohio.

It has been some time since we have had the pleasure of welcoming "Sunflower Kid" to our meetings and therefore are twice glad to hear from him today:

Another year has been sealed up with the centuries of the past; another twelve months added to our human lives. The saddest remembrance of our lives is that which is done, or left undone, can never be recalled or changed. We look back over the pathway of 1902, along which we see thorns of sorrow and disappointment that have lacerated our weary feet and pierced our burdened hearts. Is it profitable for us to indulge in such retrospection? There has been so much of disappointment, of failure to accomplish what we have intended, that he would fain turn away from the remembrance. We plan so much—talk so much and do so little.

It is easy to make new and good resolutions; to turn the new leaf, but it is still easier to break the resolutions and to turn the leaf backwards. The trouble is that we make these resolutions but once a year instead of 365 times, as we should. As our physical bodies need refreshment every day, so it is needful for our normal and spiritual natures to be constantly stimulated by good thoughts and actions.

Let us fight the battles of life, no matter how bitter or fierce they may be, with courage and determination to win. May the year of 1903 be a bright one to all, and full of blessings; and may our keeping of the good resolutions we have made, bring as to a better spiritual condition when another year shall have passed. Then, indeed, it will have been a happy new year.

Congratulations for "Little Brown Sparrow" and "Kaela."

"Cor Cordum," we are waiting for another of your good letters.

"Irma," thank you for your good wishes.—Sunflower Kid.

Several applicants for membership came in today; most of them have "read the column faithfully for a long time," but have failed to see the notices in it to the effect that they must write with ink—on one side of the paper only and sign their correct name and address as well as the name they wish to appear in the paper. Therefore these neglectful ones must try again, as not even for "An eighteen-year-old cowpuncher" will this rule be broken. Another thing to be remembered by candidates for admission is that the young men and women of the M. G. R. do not allow, in their presence, the use of vulgar, slang phrases, profane language, or irreverent expressions. Such letters as fail in these respects are not considered "funny" nor admissible under any circumstances to this column.—Miss Prudence.

Banner Puzzlers

For January.

New Work—Metta.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born in 1721, and died in 1782. He held a commission in the British army when only eleven years old. He was at Braddock's defeat, and at Ticonderoga, where he was severely wounded. Failing to receive a further promotion, he left England and came to America, where he took the part of the colonists. He wished to be appointed commander-in-chief of the American army, but was disappointed, and his jealousy carried him to the verge of treason. Finally he wrote an impudent letter to Congress, for which he was dismissed from the army.

W. C. MOLLETT.

2.—CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

Eleven letters compose my name.
My first is found in catch and tame,
My second is found in bought and sold,
My third is found in silver and gold,
My fourth is found in sea and water,
My fifth is found in maid and daughter,
My sixth is found in boot and shoe,
And it has ruined not a few.
My seventh is found in butter and bread,
My eighth is found in silver and lead,
My tenth is found in ditch and drain,
My eleventh is found in bear and wren.
Now, please guess what my whole can be.

M. H. WILLIAMS.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Wishing to find the width of a river, I drove four stakes at the corners of a square, 4c feet on each side. The two stakes on the east side of the square were in line with a stone on the other bank; sighting the other two, the one nearer the river was 2 feet from the point where the line to the stone crossed the north line of the square. How wide was the river if the north stakes were set 20 feet south of the stream?

ELFA.

4.—SQUARE WORD.

X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X
X X X X X

1.—To climb.
2.—The rightful proprietor.
3.—To retract.
4.—Approaches.
5.—A meeting place.

HAWKEYE.

5.—QUERY.

From what is the word "news" said to be derived?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote: "Time is the measurer of all things, but itself undefined. Like space, it is incomprehensible because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles of Feb. 12.

1.—Joseph Barney.

2.—If the side wall of the room was laid down flat, the fly would have to travel the hypothenuse of a triangle 15 by 20 ft., making the distance it covered just 25 ft.

3.—Words forming square: Grant, rider, adore, nerve, trees.

4.—"Lips that touch wine, shall never touch mine."

5.—The name Loco-foco was applied in 1835 to the extreme portion of the Democratic party, because, at a meeting in New York, in which there was a great diversity of sentiment, the chairman left his seat and the lights were extinguished, with a view to dissolve the meeting when those in favor of extreme measures produced loco-foco matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting and accomplished their objects. The principles of the party briefly expressed were:

"The laws protect all."

"Men must contribute to the necessities of society."

They were pledged to the repeal of bad laws and against paper money monopolies, and assumed power.

6.—Jerome K. Jerome wrote: "Life altogether is but a crumbling ruin when we turn to look behind. A shattered column here, where a massive portal stood; the broken shaft of a window, to mark my house's lower, and a moldering heap of blackened stones, where the glowing flames once leapt, and over all, the tinted lichen and the ivy clinging green."

Chat.

Some time ago a pupil asked for the solution of a certain board problem, and Mr. Marley Cranford very kindly sent it. For lack of space it has never been printed, until today the Schoolmistress gives it below.

Where must a board, 12 ft. long, 12 inch wide at one end and 4 inches wide at the other end, be cut to divide it into equal areas?

If the board should continue to diminish at the same rate until the straight line of its sides meet, it would be 18 ft. long, and the distance from the vertex to the narrow end would be 6 ft. The area of the part from the vertex to the narrow end is 4 ft. the area of one-half the board is 4 sq. ft., their sum is 8 sq. ft., and since surfaces are to each other as the squares of their similar dimensions, we have the proportion, 1:8:36, the square of the distance from the vertex to the point where the board must be cut, which is 180 and its sq. rt. is 13.41 ft. Subtracting this from 18 leaves 4.59 ft., the length of the wider end, and 12 ft. minus 4.59 ft. equals 7.41 ft., the length of the narrow end.

If this is not entirely satisfactory to the pupil inquiring for the solution, if he will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to this office, a diagram illustrating the same will be forwarded to him.

A SONG OF SNOW TIME.

Sing a song of snow-time, now it's passing by,
Million little fleecy flakes falling from the sky;
When the ground is covered, and the hedge and trees,
There will be a gay time for the chickadees.

Boys are in the schoolhouse, drawing on their slates
Pictures of the coasting-place, and thinking of their skates;
Girls are nodding knowingly; smilingly about,
Thinking of a gay time when the school is out.

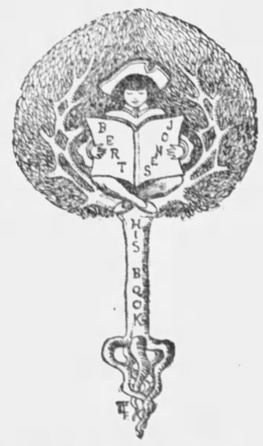
Three o'clock, four o'clock—bang! goes the bell,
Get your hats and coats and wraps, hurry off pell-mell;
Bring along the coasters all, if you want some fun,
Up to the hill-top, jump and slide and run.

Steady now! Ready now! Each in his place,
Here we go, there we go, down on a race!
Sing a song of snow-time, when the flakes fall,
Coast-time, skate-time, best time of all!

BOOK-PLATES FOR CHILDREN

Reproduced from February St. Nicholas.

Grown-ups no longer have any special and peculiar privileges and possessions. The girls and boys have appropriated, in very slightly modified form sometimes, their parents' fashions and pleasures, luxuries and whims. When the grown-ups of to-day were girls and boys they were glad enough, many of them, to have books to read. The child of today has his own special library, in which the books, like those in the big library, must be marked with book-plates. Young and old lovers of books take delight in this fashion of marking their silent friends with an individual design, and when the book-owner can devise his or her own book-plate its value is greatly increased.



Reproduced from February St. Nicholas.

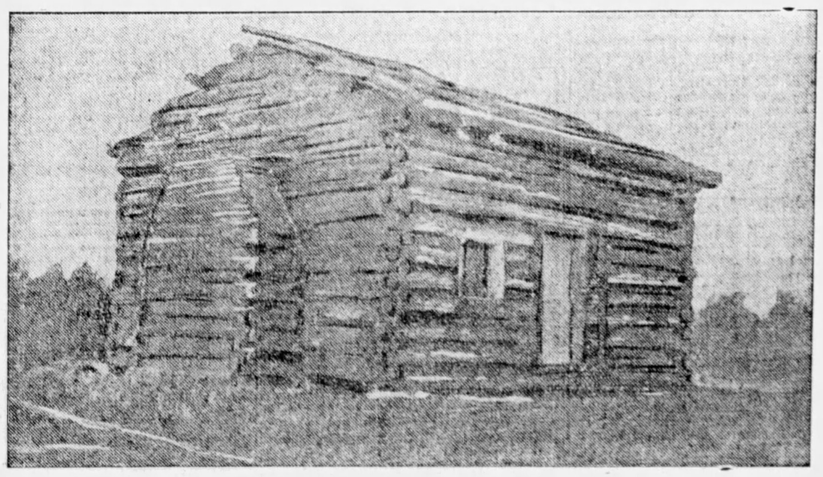
CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Lincoln's Neglected Birthplace.



The old farm where Abraham Lincoln was born has not only been advertised for sale to satisfy the claim of a few paltry dollars that the state of Kentucky has against it for unpaid taxes, but an ent erprising individual from Chicago has his plans perfected whereby he proposes to bid it in, and to build an institution for the treament of drunkards and morphine fiends upon the exact spot where the great martyr was born, writes Clifton Johnson, in the Woman's Home Companion.

The old Lincoln farm, consisting of one hundred and ten acres, is in Larue county, Kentucky. It is located three miles out of the quaint old village of Hodgensville, on the Lincoln and Magnolia highway, which is only called a road by courtesy, as for eight months out of the year it is almost impassable. A poorer country perhaps does not exist in the world, and this farm is, in all probability, the most sterile, barren and forlorn spot in it. As one approaches it through a lane obstructed by fallen fences, the stunted and broken cedars, the tangle of sassafras and briers, all proclaim that they are emissaries to warn the unsuspecting of the utter worthlessness of the soil.

The little log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born is no longer upon the place. During the Nashville exposition it was carried down there and since that time has been a regular feature at all the affairs of this kind. Its latest journey was to Buffalo in 1901, and I understand that it is still there. The place where it originally stood is a high, barren hilltop, and the exact spot is marked by a rude flagpole. Thomas Lincoln was undoubtedly determined in building his cabin there by the spring of delicious cold water that pours through a cavern at the foot of the hill. The spring is at the bottom of a sink hole, where the underlying limestone rock has given away and left a rocky chasm about a dozen feet deep. The break exposes an outjutting ledge on one side, while on the other is a steep slope of earth and shattered stone, and close around grow numerous bushes and trailing vines and a few on the hollow. How many times Lincoln's mother must have toiled up the hill from this spring with her water bucket, and how often the little boy must have toddled down to this cool retreat and dabbled in the flowing water!

This spot is the only one on the farm which is not utterly desolate and mournful beyond the belief of anyone who has not visited the place. For a long time there was serious question as to whether this was the Lincoln cabin—and there is more than one place in the community which yet claims the honor—but the matter was long ago settled in a way that leaves no doubt whatever that the flagpole marks the place where stood the cabin to which on June 17, 1806, Thomas Lincoln brought the handsome Nancy Hanks as his bride, and where, on February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln was born.

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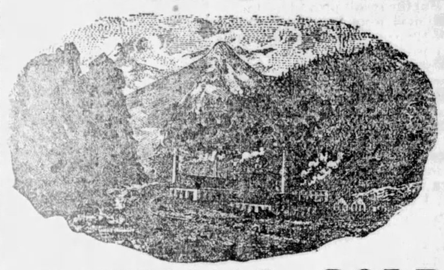
WE WILL SAVE YOU FROM $10 TO $45 on almost any kind or style of machine. Sold direct from factory saving all salesmen's expenses and dealers' agents' enormous profits. Our machines have modern features not possessed by any others. Ball-Bearing Stand; Finest attachments FREE. Latest design woodwork, the stylish Swell Front, polished oak. Guaranteed to be better than machines sold for twice the price. SHIPPED ON APPROVAL anywhere in U.S. Guaranteed 20 years.

ARLINGTON GEM $25.00 Regular 5 drawer Drop Head $11.25
ARLINGTON QUEEN Finest Tension and Needle Bar Takeup, same as New Home, Domestic and White, $35.00 Regular 5 Drawer Drop Head $14.75 with fine Marquetry Decorations, swell Front, polished oak, $43.00 Beautiful 7 Drawer Desk Cabinet $16.45.
ARLINGTON Highest arm made, Drop Treadle, Ball-Bearing, Interchangeable Tension, same as Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Standard, $55.00 Regular 7 Drawer Drop Head $19.75 $65.00 Automatic Lift, Drop Treadle $19.75 $75.00 Beautiful 7 Drawer Desk Cabinet $22.75
Write for our Catalogue, 64 pages beautifully illustrated. Contains all points about buying Sewing Machines right—FREE. CASH BUYERS' UNION, Dept. B 56, CHICAGO.

LAST DAY
March 1st



The sale of the present allotment of treasury shares of the

NATIONAL GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.

AT

20 Cents Per Dollar Share

will end on **March 1st**, and the next day will advance 25% to 25 cents per share. If you **buy at the present price** you will realize **400% on your investment**, when the shares reach par, which will be as soon as our mill is completed, and provide an income for life.

All Moneys Obtained From Sale of Stock

are being used in the construction of a mammoth mining mill to handle valuable ore already mined and on the dump.

We have $200,000.00 worth of this ore ready for the mill.

$2,000,000.00 of ore blocked out in the mine ready for hoisters.

REMEMBER, this proposition is certain, not problematic. It is really more of a manufacturing proposition than a mining one, as the prospecting has all been done, and it is only necessary to get our machinery working to take the **gold and silver** from the rock. A 100-ton mill on our property **will earn our Company at least $300,000.00 YEARLY**, at a conservative estimate, and we propose to increase the size of the mill to **500 tons daily** in the very near future.

No large salaried officers, no promoters connected with the Company; no large promoters' fees. All moneys obtained from the sale of stock are used in improving the property.

Management Composed of Business Men

of recognized ability and known integrity and with records of splendid success in their lines of business, who would not permit their names to be used in connection with an enterprise not meritorious.

President, MARK R. SHERMAN, formerly Vice-President and Director of the Western State Bank of Chicago.

Secretary, SAMUEL W. WINN, formerly Bank Cashier and Manager of the Securities Department.

Treasurer, EDWIN HEARTT, Practical miner of years of experience who is now on the ground overseeing the construction of our plant.

Immense Fortunes Have Been Made in Mining Stocks.

$50 invested in Bassick stock, in 30 days, realized..... $2,500

$100 invested in the Elkton, at Cripple Creek, realized in about 60 days..... $5,500

$130 invested in Le Roi stock in 1896 realized..... $20,000

These are true statements. Many other companies have given their stockholders even larger returns.

It is not convenient to pay for stock at once, get in your reservation before **March 1st**, and send the money later. Many are reserving stock while getting money ready. WHY NOT YOU?

The Following Table Shows What You Can Get For Your Money if You Invest Before March 1st, our closing date.

$2,000 will buy	10,000 Shares, par	$10,000
1,000 will buy	5,000 Shares, par	5,000
500 will buy	1,000 Shares, par	1,000
100 will buy	500 Shares, par	500
40 will buy	200 Shares, par	200
20 will buy	100 Shares, par	100

If it is not convenient to pay the full amount of your subscription in cash, we will accept 25 per cent with order, 25 per cent in 30 days and 50 per cent in 60 days.

Write today for **FREE PROSPECTUS.** It tells the story in a straightforward way about a wonderful money making opportunity. Please mention this paper.

THE NATIONAL GOLD & SILVER MINING CO.,

Suite Z 70 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Proceedings of Week in House and Senate.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The senate agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill. Discussion of the statehood bill was resumed, and Mr. Depew continued his remarks in opposition to it. Mr. Teller declared that himself and the state had been insulted by some of Mr. Depew's references to the unequal representation in the senate. Mr. Depew said that he felt insulted by Teller's remarks, but "when you add to the minority representation in this senate," said he, "and take further away from the people, you are calling attention to a condition where you can tell what the people may do in the successions of the future." Mr. Hoar, from the committee on judiciary, reported the Littlefield anti-trust bill as amended. Mr. Platt (conn.) of the committee, stated it was only a unanimous report and that he was opposed to the measure. He said a large proportion of the bill has been more wisely and appropriately treated in legislation recently enacted. Concerning the provisions, however, he said, they were unconstitutional provisions in them. Even if they were within the constitutional authority of congress, he added, they are mischievous and will work injury to the business interests of the United States. A house bill was passed granting a pension of $30 a month to the widow of Representative John N. W. Rumple, of Iowa, who was a captain of volunteers in the civil war. The usual resolution providing for the reading in the senate of Washington's farewell address was adopted and the president pro tempore designated Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, as the reader. The Quay resolution asking for a vote on the statehood bill went over. The Carmack resolution directing the committee on Philippines to visit the islands to investigate conditions was, on Mr. Lodge's motion, referred to the committee on Philippines on a yea and nay vote, 37 to 24.

After the reading of the journal in the house Mr. Cooper (Texas) called attention to the fact that through an error in the record a bill passed yesterday relating to an appropriation in the river and harbor bill. As the matter was somewhat complicated, it was allowed to go over until tomorrow. Mr. Dalzell, from the committee on rules, then presented a special rule making in order the legislation reported in the naval bill for the increase of the personnel of the navy and for the increase of the limit of cost of the naval academy. The resolution was adopted without discussion and the house went into the committee of the whole and entered upon the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Foss, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, made a preliminary statement explaining its important features and dwelling upon the necessity of providing additional offices in the navy. After some further remarks by Messrs. Gillett (Mass.), Adams (Pa.), Vandiver (Mo.), and Richardson (Tenn.), general debate closed and the bill was read for amendment. The paragraph appropriating $250,000 for a naval training station on the great lakes went out on a point of order raised by Mr. Fitzgerald (N. Y.). On completing 30 of the 65 pages of the bill the committee rose. The senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were disagreed to and the bill sent to conference, Messrs. Sherman, Curtis (Kansas) and Little (Arkansas), were appointed conferees.

Washington, Feb. 18.—There was lively debate in the Senate over Senator Quay's resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that there should be a vote on the statehood bill before the adjournment of congress. To this proposition Senator McComas reoffered Senator Platt's cloture resolution, introduced two years ago, and a motion was made to refer the whole proposition to the committee on rules. This was pending when the Senate went into executive session. After discussion of the subject it was brought out the fact that the Senate was strongly opposed to cloture in any form. Messrs. Stewart, Platt (Connecticut) and Jones (Arkansas) were appointed conferees on the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Mason reported the postoffice appropriation bill. An executive session of three and a half hours followed, being devoted to the Panama canal question.

The House by a majority of 2 to 1, rejected the conference report on the army appropriation bill, because of its provisions for the retirement of civil war officers at an advanced grade, and permitting officers to deposit money with the government at 3 per cent. interest. The House emphatically voted down both propositions, and sent the bill back to conference. The proceedings on the conference report were enlivened by a sharp personal clash between Mr. Hull, of Iowa, and Mr. Slayden, of Texas. The remainder of the day was devoted to the naval appropriation bill. Slow progress was made, only twenty pages being covered. An appropriation of $100,000 for the expenses incident to the occupation of the new naval station the government has secured to acquire from Cuba was placed in the bill at the request of the Navy Department. The speaker announced the committee on rules had considered the question raised yesterday by Mr. Cooper (Texas) concerning a bill passed Monday, which he thought technically repealed the river and harbor bill, and had found the assumption was incorrect.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The Senate spent only an hour and twenty minutes in open session. This time was devoted to routine business. Senator Bailey secured consideration of the Sabine Pass port bill, which has been the subject of considerable controversy, but a vote on the measure was not reached. The House bill, amending the pensions laws applying to remarried widows, was passed. The rest of the day was devoted to an executive session debate on the Panama canal treaty, a night session being held.

The House passed the naval appropriation bill at the end of a protracted session, numerous amendments being adopted.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The senate spent the entire day in executive session, considering the Panama canal treaty, and at 5:25 p. m. took a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock. No vote was taken on any of the amendments which have been prepared by Senator Morgan.

The house passed the fortifications appropriations bill, adopted the conference report on the bill for the protection of the president, and on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and then spent three hours wrangling over the Fowler currency bill. The latter bill had been adopted Monday, but when the decks had been cleared for it, the Democrats began a filibuster. Mr. Bartlett (Ga.) declaring that it was useless to waste time on a measure which it was not intended should become a law. After a half-dozen roll calls, the house finally got into committee of the whole to consider the bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The Senate spent nearly the entire day in executive session. It was the legislative day of Thursday, as the Senate had taken recesses, instead of adjourning. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, opened the doors at 12, and for more than an hour disposed of routine business, consisting of the presentation of petitions and reports, the introduction of bills, and the passing of unobjected bills on the calendar. Upon resuming the executive session, the Colombian canal treaty was taken up. Senator Quay had a report read, and Senator Pettus spoke at some length. Senator Platt, of Connecticut also discussed the treaty.

The day in the House was devoted to debate upon the Fowler currency bill. Mr. Fowler, the author of the measure, spoke for over two hours. The other speakers were Messrs. Thayer (Mass.), Lovering (Mass.), Lewis (Ga.), and Prince (Ill.). The general conviction is that the bill has no chance to become a law, and the fact that there are divergent views on both sides of the House, detracted from the interest in the debate. A communication from the President, transmitting a request of the anthracite coal strike commission, asking for authority to publish 5,000 copies of its report when completed, was laid before the House. The message of the President said he concurred in the request.

Washington, Feb. 23.—In the Senate the chaplain referred to the life and character of George Washington, saying that not only in ideal, but in personal character he embodied the elements of truth and greatness, which have been inwrought into our national history. The galleries were crowded, many of the occupants being visiting Daughters of the American Revolution, who listened attentively to the reading by Mr. Dubois, of Idaho, of Washington's farewell address. The Rawlins resolution calling on the secretary of war for information concerning court-martial cases in the Philippines was adopted with amendments limiting the reply to summaries of the records and testimony and excluding the case of Major L. W. T. Waller. The agricultural appropriation bill was reported Mr. Kearns, of Utah, presented the credentials of Senator-elect Smoot, of Utah, which were read. Mr. Smoot was sitting in the chamber. Mr. Burrows stated that a protest had been filed with his committee against Mr. Smoot's admission. The credentials and protest were filed. The president pro tem appointed Messrs. Alger and Bacon visitors to the military academy. He also appointed Messrs. McComas and Deniel visitors to the naval academy, and Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, regent of the Smithsonian institution, to succeed himself. A House resolution was agreed to providing for the erection in Washington of bronze equestrian statues of Count Pulaski and Baron Steuben, of the continental army, and appropriating $50,000 for each. Mr. Mason called up the postoffice appropriation bill, which was read for amendment. The statehood amendment was passed over for the time being. Consideration of the bill was not concluded. Mr. Fairbanks presented an omnibus public building bill which was passed. After an address by Mr. Tillman on the Indianola case the Senate adjourned.

The House passed the general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the regular supply bills. It carried $15,638,751. The only amendment of importance was one appropriating $1,100,000 to replace the stores and storehouse at the Rock Island arsenal recently destroyed by fire. The bill carries an extra month's pay for all the employes of Congress. The bill to amend the railroad safety appliance act was sent to conference and the conferees were instructed not to insist on that portion of the House amendment giving the interstate commerce commission power to reduce below 50 per cent the number of cars equipped with patent air brakes. A bill to exempt from taxation the property of the Daughters of the Revolution in the District of Columbia was passed.

A New Cure For
Weak Men

3 Remedies Free.

Prof. Rup. F. James' 3 New Preparations will stop at once, Drains, Losses and Emissions, cure Nervous and Mental Weakness, Varicocele, Prostatic Troubles and restore **Natural Strength**, vigor and vital power without stimulation. Three large bottles free to convince you. **No** money is wanted. Just tell us where to send them.

What This Free Package Contains.

One large bottle of Formula C, to heal the Prostate Gland; contract the weakened and relaxed ducts to prevent drains, emissions and waste and to bring circulation to the distended veins and cure Varicocele. *One large bottle of Formula B*, to replenish vital substance, revitalize the brain, spine and sexual structures by furnishing the true vital elements of vigorous manhood. *A bottle of Formula A*, to reconstruct the nervous and general system, to restore *natural* strength, manly vigor and vital power without stimulation.

These three new preparations cure and restore all men—whether old, young or middle-aged—who suffer from any form of nervous and sexual weakness, resulting from overwork, physical decay, excesses, the practice of secret vice or otherwise. You can write with perfect confidence and without fear of being humbugged by a "Prescription, C. O. D.," or any other fraud. Just tell us where to send them, and *that you wish to be convinced of a cure without paying us one cent* and the three large free bottles will be forwarded to you in a plain, sealed box, without any marks to identify its contents or where it came from. This is the most exhaustive and complete free test ever offered nervous and weakened men. That it is absolutely successful in all cases is proven by the fact that we ask every man to give it a thorough test, at his own home, and be his own judge, without paying us one cent. There will be no interference with your work and daily habits, and strict confidence regarding names, correspondence, etc., is assured. Address, JAMES & JAMES, 84 James Bldg., Covington, Ky.

THE SALTS OF LIME.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Dr. Jacques Loeb has discovered that muscular and nervous diseases, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, paralysis and sleeplessness, can be cured by administering calcium salts, that is, such salts as are found in well water and many foods.

Announcement of this discovery in scientific research by the former head of the department of physiology at the University of Chicago has just been made. In one of the decennial publications just issued by the University of Chicago press, Dr. Loeb tells of his experiment on lower forms of life and the conclusions suggested in regard to human beings.

Simply stated, the conclusion is that the presence of calcium salts in the muscles is what prevents their twitching; that practically all nervous diseases are caused by the absence of the calcium and that, therefore, to restore normal conditions and to effect a cure, the cure is to dose with calcium salts.

Earthquakes in Guam.

Honolulu, Feb. 23.—Naval Governor Seaton Schroeder, of the Island of Guam, who has arrived here, reports the occurrence of a severe and prolonged series of earthquakes which have raised the level of the island some six inches. The shocks were accompanied by loud subterranean rumblings.

The Solace, on her arrival here, smashed into the naval wharf, doing some damage. She reported that during the voyage S. Locascio, a bandmaster, returning from Guam, jumped overboard, while insane. He was rescued, but died on February 10.

Where Lincoln Stood.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 21.—A bronze tablet was placed today in the pavement in front of Independence hall to mark the spot where Lincoln stood on February 22, 1861, when he raised the flag over the old building. At the time he was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated for the first time.

The inscription on the tablet reads: "Abraham Lincoln stood here when he raised the flag on Independence hall, February 22, 1861. This tablet placed by Post No. 2, Department of Pennsylvania, of the Grand Army of the Republic."

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweet breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

KNOWS NO DISTINCTION.

Rich and Poor Alike Suffer From Catarrh In This Climate.

All observant physicians have noticed the enormous increase in catarrhal diseases in recent years, and the most liberal and enlightened have cheerfully given their approval to the new internal remedy, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, as the most successful and by far the safest remedy for catarrh yet produced.

One well-known catarrh specialist, as soon as he had made a thorough test of this preparation, discarded inhalers, washes and sprays, and now depends entirely upon Stuart's Catarrh Tablets in treating catarrh, whether in the head, throat or stomach.

Dr. Bisdell says, "In patients who had lost the sense of smell entirely and even where the hearing has begun to be affected from catarrh, I have had fine results after only a few weeks' use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. I can only explain their action on the theory that the cleansing and antiseptic properties of the tablets destroy the catarrhal germs wherever found because I have found the tablets equally valuable in catarrh of the throat and stomach as in nasal catarrh."

Dr. Estabrook says, "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are especially useful in nasal catarrh and catarrh of the throat, clearing the membranes of mucus and speedily overcoming the hawking, coughing and expectorating."

Any sufferer from catarrh will find Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will give immediate relief, and being in tablet form and pleasant to the taste, are convenient and always ready for use as they can be carried in the pocket and used at any time as they contain no poisonous drugs, but only the cleansing, antiseptic properties of Eucalyptus bark, blood root and Hydrastin.

All druggists sell the tablets at 50 cents for complete treatment.

D. A. R. CONVENTION.

Twelfth Annual Meeting at Washington.

Washington, Feb 23.—The twelfth continental congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution convened in this city today. Many of the leaders of the organizations that numbers 40,000 patriotic women were present. Approximately 1,000 delegates and alternates from all the states in the Union attended. The Congress will be in session throughout this week, and already bids fair to be marked by several warm contests, the principal one being over the office of president-general. Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks is a candidate to succeed herself for the second time. She already has served one term as president-general and one term as vice president-general and the opponents to her re-election claim that her tenure in both offices operates as two continuous terms in the meaning of an amendment to the constitution inhibiting the officers from serving more than two continuous terms. The advocates of her re-election contend that the amendment was not retroactive and that she is therefore eligible.

Mrs. Daniel Manning and Mrs. Donal McLean, both of New York city, will be conspicuous in the campaign for president-general. The election will occur Thursday. The official parliamentarian this year is Mrs. Mary Belle King Sherman, of Chicago, a member of the bar of that city.

The features of today's proceedings were the address of welcome of President-General Fairbanks, the response by Mrs. May Phelps Montgomery, of Oregon, which took place this morning, and the ceremony of raising on the site of the memorial continental hall, the flag presented to the society by the Sons of the American Revolution of Washington. The Congress was called to order at 10 o'clock. After devotional exercise and the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," Mrs. Fairbanks delivered her address in which she referred to the influx of Italians, Bohemians, Poles and Russians in Greater New York and said that the great aspiration should be to eliminate the attaching of any other nationality to America. She referred to pending amendments relating to limitations on the length of service of officers and to change the date of the annual meeting to either the week in which April 19 falls or to the first Monday in May, and recited the arguments of both sides on the latter question, but made no recommendation beyond saying that "All would regret our failure to meet in that week in which Washington's birthday occurs." During the year there were 3,730 members added to the rolls. She said that the approach of the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase is absorbing the attention, not alone of the daughters of Missouri but the daughters of every chapter in the United States, and urged a hearty co-operation of the 40,000 women of the order in the St. Louis exposition.

During the long roll calls by states and chapters Mrs. Fairbanks instructed the chairman of the House committee to take possession of the doors and keep the delegates in until the roll call had been concluded.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18.—Municipal elections were held in all townships, boroughs and cities in Pennsylvania yesterday. Owing to the snow storm, the vote polled was not as heavy as was expected, except in a few places, where there were sharp contests. In Pittsburg the Republicans were defeated by a fusion ticket. In most other places the Republican tickets were elected.

In Philadelphia the election passed off very quietly. John Weaver, Republican, the present district attorney, was elected mayor by the usual large Republican majority over Francis F. Kane, the Democratic nominee.

For magistrate James Fealy, Republican, was elected by a large majority, and John O'Donnell, Democrat, defeated David T. Hart, the Municipal League candidate, and the minority representative on the board of magistrates. Beside the city ticket, the various wards elected members of select and common councils and ward officers.

DECLARED A FAILURE.

New York, Feb. 19.—The widely heralded discovery of formalin as a cure for blood poisoning is now declared by York physicians to be a failure. Tests which they have made are said to have shown that formalin is only a temporary check to the growth of the germs, and in the long run proves an injury to the patient. Rabbits infected with blood poison germs and subjected to formalin treatment died several hours sooner than rabbits similarly infected and not placed under the treatment.

Dr. George F. Shrady says he regards the result of the tests conducted by the bacteriological expert of the health department as confirming his view and that of many others of the profession that the formalin treatment was a failure.

Four Men Killed.

New York, Feb. 19.—An explosion occurred at Fort Lafayette in New York harbor this afternoon.

Ambulances and physicians were summoned from Brooklyn.

The explosion was in the magazine of the fort.

Fort Lafayette is one of the old fortifications, and is situated on Long Island at the entrance of the Narrows.

It is reported that but little damage to property resulted from the accident. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Hill Presents Credentials.

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 24.—David J. Hill, the recently appointed United States minister to Switzerland, today presented his credentials to President Deucher.

ONE GUNBOAT RETURNED

Germany Turns Over the Restaurador to Venezuela.

Puerto Cabello, Feb. 24.—The Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, which was captured by the Germans, was handed over by them to the Venezuelan authorities here yesterday. Commander Chalband, of this port, accompanied by an interpreter, and the German commodore (Scheder) went on board the Restaurador, which was lying in this harbor, in order to effect the delivery of the ship to Venezuela. At 11:30 o'clock the German flag was lowered, the German cruiser Vineta firing a salute as the colors were brought down. At 2 o'clock the Restaurador hoisted the Venezuelan flag and was then handed over to Commander Chalbaud by Commodore Scheder.

After a lengthy conference with high officials of the Washington government this morning, Mr. Bowen announced that he would call on the Italian and British ambassadors and the German minister tomorrow, and inform them he was ready to proceed with the drafting of the protocols, providing for the procedure to be followed in referring the preferential questions to The Hague.

Minister Bowen desires to finish his work here as promptly as possible, and cannot afford to await the slow action of the allies.

He will submit a convention to the allies' representatives here and as soon as it is signed he will make his plans to return to Caracas. If the other creditor nations wish to arrange for the settlement of their claims they will have to show more anxiety than they have in the past few weeks. Regarding the request of Germany that Venezuela pay to her the five thousand five hundred pounds before March 15, which was the limit of time agreed in the protocol, it was said today that the question was taken up in the friendliest spirit with Mr. Bowen by the German minister here and that it was not made in the nature of a demand. German citizens in Venezuela have appealed to the Berlin government for a prompt settlement of their claims and it was in their behalf the request was made. Mr. Bowen informed the German minister, when the request was conveyed to him yesterday, that having signed the peace protocols he was no longer concerned with the matter and that if Germany wished the money, the appeal must be made through her representative at Caracas. This will be done when the German minister arrives there.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

It Is to Be Held in San Francisco August 17-24.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—General Thomas J. Stewart, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, members of the national council of administration, who are accompanying him on his tour, and the local committee in charge of the preparations for the coming national encampment, have decided to hold the encampment during the week of August 17. Tickets will be put on sale by the railroads August 1 and they will be good for stopovers, both coming and going. The time limit will probably be 60 days.

The executive committee will be empowered to invite President Roosevelt to attend the encampment.

General Stewart and party will leave for the East on Thursday by the southern route.

BEEF TRUST MERGER.

Enormous Securities Holding Company Is Forming.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Plans practically are completed for the merging of the interests of the firms that comprise the so-called "beef trust." Unless something unforeseen arises, April 1st will see the official announcement of the incorporation of a securities holding company which eventually may control the meat trade of the world.

Unlike the popular idea of the packers' merger, however, for the time being it is not to embrace everything in sight, nor is it to be capitalized at $500,000,000 as announced for the United States Packing company. Further the plans contemplate no friction with the federal courts because of the recent decision by Judge Grosscup against the packing house combination.

The nucleus of the combination of world wide interests is to be the merger of the smaller independent plants bought last year by the big packers preparatory to the general merger planned at that time. The securities to be held by the new corporation are those of the G. H. Hammond Packing company, the Omaha Packing company, the Anglo-American-Flower companies, the St. Louis Beef company and the United Dressed Beef company and possibly several outside stockyards now controlled by Chicago interests.

Chicago will be the headquarters of the combination but as far as the public is concerned there will be no immediate change in the operation of individual plants under the new regime. It is planned to lead the new securities company with present officials of the individual companies, instead of the big packers themselves, or those immediately associated with them in the "big six" companies.

The slate of the officials for the securities company has been prepared and is said to contain the names of J. C. Melvin and J. P. Lyman, of the Hammond company; Frederick Cowan, of the Anglo-American, and E. F. Robbins, of the Omaha Packing company. Probably the last named will be chairman of the board of directors. It is not known definitely what will be the capital of the securities holding company, but it is thought the figure will be in excess of the purchase prices of the companies to be combined, probably like $50,000,000.

MITCHELL REFUSES.

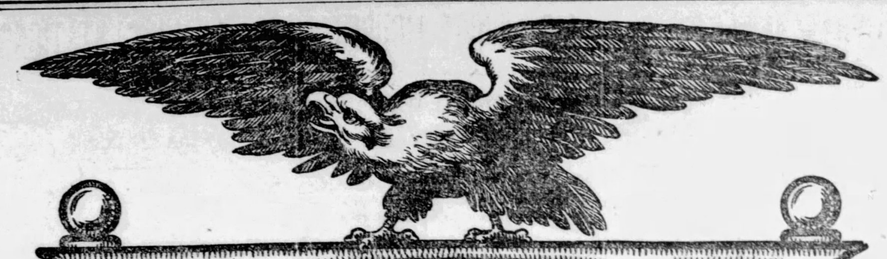
Indianapolis, Feb. 20.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, has refused $4,000 by serving notice that he will not appear this year on the Chautauqua circuit. During the anthracite strike the Chautauqua alliance sent a representative to Mr. Mitchell to book him. At that time Mr. Mitchell held out some hope and was booked for twenty nights at $200 a night. He received the first place on the programs of all of the large assemblies, including Chautauqua and Winona. It is these engagements which he has cancelled on the ground that he does not feel justified in making any engagements that might conflict with his work for the miners.

Castro Is Grateful.

New York, Feb. 18.—The Associated Press has received the following cable dispatch from President Castro, of Venezuela:

"Caracas, Jan. 17.—I charge the Associated Press to transmit, together with my gratitude, the sentiments of deference to the people of the United States.

"President Cipriano Castro."



William Allen White

Will write a series of articles on the political situation at Washington as he sees it from week to week. Exclusively in

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

There are perhaps three or four men in the length and breadth of the country who can write on political topics as sanely, shrewdly and clearly as Mr. White; but not one of them possesses in like degree his fine native humor or his ability to wring the last drop of human interest out of his subject and into his writing. Mr. White has also the rare gift for stripping a complex theme of its non-essentials and showing it forth in its simplest terms.

How the Cabinet Does Business

By Charles Emory Smith

Former Postmaster-General. A very general ignorance of the inner workings of the Cabinet room prevails, and yet the Cabinet is the least formal, the most active, of the arms of the Government. Mr. Smith will illustrate with anecdotes of actual occurrence how the assembly handles grave questions.

A Congressman's Wife

A regular letter from one of the brightest women in Washington, giving us all the social gossip of the Capital, telling us the good things said at the social functions; bright, sparkling, full of life—*the* social life of Washington.

The Saturday Evening Post will be sent to any address every week from now to July 1st, 1903, on trial, on receipt of only 50 cents.

It is the handsomest weekly magazine you ever saw

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

A NEW CRUSADE.

Miss Vining Thinks American Children Are Ill-Bred.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 23.—Miss Floretta Vining, the well-known club woman and general censor of morals, has started a new crusade. Her last theme was that of the evil of intemperance among women and that went the country over. Now she complains of the ill-breeding and poor manners of the children of the rich and well to do, and her caustic criticism, based upon visits to the first families of this and other states will be read by them with becoming humility.

According to Miss Vining the modern child is a mighty poor specimen. Children are ruined in these days by kindness, thinks Miss Vining, and softened by the lack of a good whipping occasionally. The mothers come in for criticism from Miss Vining and she bewails the fact that the mothers leave the care and teaching of children to servant girls, with the result that the children acquire shockingly ill-bred manners, which Miss Vining in her classical English declares, is "dead wrong."

Miss Vining has started her crusade with a public statement headed "Disagreeable Children," in which she says, "I astonishes me to see the ill-bred manners of the children of the different homes I visit. Where there is only one child they seem to own everything, including their fathers and mothers. One or the other of their parents excuse when, in my opinion, nothing short of a good, sound thrashing should avail anything. Another thing, children should go to school, rain or shine or snow, if they are in good health.

"I was disgusted the other evening when no less than the mother and three different daughters all wanted money the moment their father had entered the house, not giving him time to eat his dinner. If the mother had had any tact she would have prevented such a scene as happened. My sympathy is with the men when the women seem to so little appreciate the getting of money. Just let them start out collecting in the morning and keep at it all day; they will appreciate money by nightfall.

"Fathers and mothers think the world of their children and ruin them with kindness. A few good lessons and a good, sound whipping now and then, showing you are master of the situation, would help them immensely in after years when you are not there to care for them."

Miss Vining left for Washington to continue her new crusade there.

BOXER CLAIMS SETTLED.

New York, Feb. 18.—Claims aggregating $34,663 growing out of the massacre near Pekin, of the Atwater family, while the Boxer rebellion was at its height, have just been settled by the Chinese government through the state department.

The heirs who are expected to benefit by the award, are Mrs. Sadie Atwater, of Brooklyn, sister of the Rev. Ernest Atwater, murdered missionary, and the parents of Mrs. Ernest Atwater, an aged couple living in Oberlin, Ohio. Mrs. Sadie Atwater, who is the widow of the Rev. Frederick Atwater, a brother of Ernest Atwater, will probably come in for the half of the total amount awarded.

Notification of the award came through the third assistant secretary of state, Mr. Pierce, to F. J. Carlan, a lawyer of Brooklyn. The attorney says that the Rev. Frederick Atwater, after the massacre of his brother and his family presented the claims to the state department, but that while they were pending he died, and the claims fell to his widow, Mrs. Sadie Atwater.

Americans and Germans Fight.

Brussels, Feb. 20.—Bluejackets from an American warship had a fight with German sailors in a cafe here yesterday. Two Germans and one American were injured. Five of the American sailors are under arrest.

MACEDONIA.

Note on Reforms Demanded Sent to the Porte.

Constantinople, Feb. 23.—The identical note on the subject of reforms in Macedonia, presented to the grand vizier, Saturday, by the Austro-Hungarian and Russian ambassadors, has been translated into Turkish and was handed the sultan the same evening. The powers recommend, in addition to the appointment of an inspector general of gendarmerie for three years, with ample powers to act independently and to requisition troops in case of emergency and the reorganization of the gendarmerie and police under European instructors, that Christians be admitted into the gendarmerie, in numbers proportionate to the population, without being required to read and write the Turkish language. Amnesty is also demanded for all persons who have been arrested for political offenses.

The scheme for administration and financial reforms in Macedonia, as proposed by the powers in the note, besides planning a more equitable collection of taxes, provides that local expenses shall be a first charge on the revenues of each vilayet.

In the event of there being a surplus, this may be sent to Constantinople.

Measures are also demanded for compelling the Albanians to respect the laws.

The power which it is proposed to give to the inspector general of gendarmerie, whose appointment or recall and whose successor must be confirmed by the powers, thus virtually detaching him from the direct control of the authorities at Constantinople, is almost sure to encounter opposition from the Turkish government.

The latter also will most likely object to the proposed financial arrangements and to the basis on which it is planned to recruit the gendarmerie, which, were the suggestions of the powers carried out, would in several districts be practically entirely composed of Christians owing to their predominance in certain parts of Macedonia. It is understood, however, that the powers are determined to admit of no modification of the reform scheme, that they demand its application without delay and that they are prepared to adopt coercive measures to ensure its being scrupulously carried out.

An imperial tirade has been issued authorizing the Turkish minister of war to purchase ten additional Maxim rapid-fire guns.

Sultan Will Accept.

Constantinople, Feb. 23. — Tewfik Pasha, the minister of foreign affairs, notified the Austro-Hungarian and Russian ambassadors today that the sultan had agreed to adopt the scheme for reforms in Macedonia.

AMES TO ESCAPE PROSECUTION

Hancock, N. H., Feb. 19.—It is probable that Ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, will escape prosecution in that city for the crimes for which he has been indicted. Sheriff Dreger, of Hennepin county, Minnesota, who came here to take Ames back and who has been prosecuting the extradition proceedings, says he would not take the responsibility of forcibly removing Ames from the home of his sister-in-law here. He says Ames is sick and he might possibly die on the way. Sheriff Dreger has written to Minneapolis for instructions.

Requisition papers in the case of former Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, were honored by Governor Batchelder, after a hearing today, but it was considered doubtful if an attempt will be made to take him to Minneapolis.

Acre Again.

New York, Feb. 23.—A dispatch says that Col. Placido Castro, with 1,500 revolutionists, has started to encounter the Bolivian expedition which is going to Acre under the command of the minister of war, Colonel Montes, according to a Rio Janeiro dispatch to the Herald.

REBELS IN A BAD WAY

Castro Does Not Fear Starving Army of Rolando.

Caracas, Venezuela, Feb. 24. — The last army of the revolutionists, under General Rolando, recently advanced to within four hours' march of Caracas. The correspondent of the Associated Press visited its advance guards, camped at Esperanza, two hours' distant from Petare and about 25 minutes' march from the advance post of the government forces. The revolutionists presented a sad spectacle, being almost naked and practically without provisions. General Rolando is still at Guarenas with 1,200 men.

It was reported among the revolutionists that they were preparing to attack the government troops, but no movement was made. Every day's delay brings the cause of the revolutionists nearer to its end. President Castro intends sending tropos to Rio Chico from Barcelona, in order to cut off the retreat of the revolutionists. Reports have been current that the revolutionists intended to attack La Guaira and Puerto Cabello during the carnival, but the government officials are in no way alarmed.

PLAN WIRELESS SERVICE

Boats on Great Lakes to Be Equipped.

Buffalo, Feb. 24.—Dr. Lee Deforest, of New York, was in this city yesterday, making arrangements for the establishment of a wireless telegraph station. At first the range of communication is to be confined to the Great Lakes, the nearest station to be at Cleveland.

"We are negotiating with two lake lines to serve the boats this season," said Dr. Deforest. "In time I expect to have a Detroit-Buffalo service."

FOUR KILLED IN COLLISION

Cleveland, O., Feb. 24.—As the result of a head-on collision between a westbound passenger train and an east bound freight, a mile or two east of Berea, O., on the Big Four railroad last night, four mail clerks and two unknown tramps were burned to death and several trainmen were more or less seriously hurt.

It is reported that no passengers were hurt. Many of the passengers were school superintendents and teachers on their way to Cincinnati to attend a meeting of school directors and teachers in that city.

The doors of the mail car being locked, the unfortunate clerks were unable to release themselves when the car caught fire. The scene of the wreck is but a few miles west of the city of Cleveland and relief was started out immediately on hearing of the wreck from this city.

The injuries to the train crews consisted mostly of cuts and bruises and are not considered serious. All but two of the cars of the passenger train were destroyed by fire which probably started from the overturning and explosion of oil lamps in the express and mail car.

The accident, it is stated, was caused by a confusion of orders.

Traffic on the Big Four was blocked until early this morning owing to the wreck.

Offered Office in Cuba.

Ames, Ia., Feb. 24.—J. J. Repp, professor of pathology in the Iowa state college, announces that he has received the offer of a position as veterinarian to the superior board of health of Cuba, with headquarters at Havana. He has the matter under consideration.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

A College Chartered Under State Laws, With a Capital of $100,000, for the Purpose of Teaching Personal Magnetism by Correspondence.

EVERYBODY MAY NOW LEARN

Ten Thousand Copies of a Valuable Work on These Sciences to Be Given Away to Advertise the College.

The American College of Sciences, of Philadelphia, Pa., is a novel institution. It is chartered under State laws, with a capital of $100,000, for the purpose of teaching Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., by correspondence.

At an expense of over $5,000 the college has issued a remarkable work on these sciences, 10,000 copies of which will be given away absolutely free. The book is elegantly illustrated with the most expensive engravings, and it is decidedly the finest and most comprehensive work of its kind ever published. It is the product of the combined talent of thirty distinguished hypnotic specialists and scientists. It thoroughly explains all the hidden secrets of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc. It is full of surprising experiences and makes many startling disclosures in regard to the use and possibilities of this secret power.

The college absolutely guarantees that any one can learn these sciences in a few days at home, and use the power without the knowledge of his most intimate friends.

The reporter asked for the names and addresses of some of the pupils, so that he might communicate with them personally. Several hundred were offered, from which the reporter selected eighty-four. The replies received were more than sufficient to convince the most skeptical in regard to the wonderful benefits to be derived from the mighty power. There were absolutely no failures. All had learned to make practical use of the sciences. The following extracts are taken at random from the letters, for the benefit of readers:

J. H. Schneller, 1412 Avon street, La Crosse, Wis., writes:—"Hypnotism truly reveals the secrets of life and the mysteries of nature. My own father could not have convinced me of its wonderful power if I had not actually tested it for myself. I consider a knowledge of it invaluable for those who wish to get the most out of life; to those who wish to achieve success to the full measure of their possibilities."

Mrs. Effie M. Watson, Martinsville, Ind., writes:—"Hypnotism opens the road to health, happiness and prosperity. It should be studied by every one. I would not part with my knowledge of it for any amount. The instructions have developed within me a force of character, an ability to influence and control people, that I did not dream I could acquire."

J. W. Clinger, M. D., Springfield, Ohio, writes:—"I have used the methods of hypnotism taught by the American College of Sciences in two cases of difficult surgical operations with perfect success. It is a complete anaesthetic, and preferable to chloroform or ether. I acquired a practical knowledge of hypnotism in less than three days. The book is grand."

Rev. T. W. Butler, Ph. D., Idaho City, Ida., writes:—"I have cured a number of chronic cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia and paralysis of long standing; have not had a single failure. I consider a knowledge of Personal Magnetism invaluable. The book has greatly increased my own powers."

Dr. W. P. Kennicutt, 529 State street, Binghamton, N. Y., writes:—"I had long suffered from nervous prostration and dyspepsia. My case baffled all medical skill. I studied hypnotism from the American College of Science, and tried it upon myself with surprising results. In one week my stomach was better than it had been in thirty years. I could eat anything without the slightest distress. I can hypnotise myself in five minutes and sleep all night; have hypnotized a number of others."

The first 10,000 persons who write to the American College of Sciences will receive, absolutely free, the marvellous book that brought success to the above persons. It is intensely interesting from start to finish. It should be in every home. If you want a copy write today to the American College of Sciences, Department T A 12, 416-420 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and you will receive the book by return mail.

ASKS THE CZAR TO ACT

Bowen Proposes He Shall Name Arbitrators.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Mr. Bowen, the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, has proposed to the allied powers that the Czar of Russia be asked to name the three arbitrators who, as The Hague tribunal, shall decide the question of preferential treatment. The suggestion has been approved by the State department.

Minister Bowen today submitted the draft of the protocols which he hopes will be signed by the allied powers, specifying the conditions under which The Hague tribunal shall act to Judge Penfield, the solicitor of the State department. After the latter had suggested a few changes, Mr. Bowen prepared to submit the document to the representatives of the allied powers.

RICHARDS SUCCEEDS DAY.

Washington, Feb. 19.—J. K. Richards, present solicitor-general, has been selected by the President to be circuit judge of the sixth judicial circuit, to succeed William R. Day, who will be appointed to the supreme court, vice Justice Shiras, resigned.

The President made announcement of the appointment of Judge Wm. R. Day in place of Justice Shiras, and also the appointment of Solicitor General John K. Richards this morning. The appointment was at the request of Attorney General Knox and upon the endorsement of the justices of the supreme court.

The announcement also was made of the appointment of Assistant Attorney General Hoyt to the solicitor generalship in Mr. Richards' place. This step is in accordance with the idea of promotion in the civil service. Mr. Holmes Conrad, when assistant attorney general under President Cleveland's second administration, was promoted to be solicitor general.

The names of Judge Day, Mr. Richards and Mr. Hoyt will be sent to the senate at once. The President also announced the appointment of Representative Page Norris, of Minnesota, to the new district judgship in that state.

Going to Honduras.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Upon further report from United States Consul William Alger at Puerto Cortez that conditions in Honduras are threatening and that American interests are likely to be endangered owing to internal turmoil, Secretary Moody has decided to send Admiral Coghlan's fleet of cruisers and gunboats, now cruising in the Caribbean, to the Gulf coast of Honduras.

BIG EXPORT FIGURES.

Last Month Was Double That of Ten Years Ago.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The export figures furnished by the treasury bureau of statistics continue to indicate that the foreign commerce of the United States is resuming its normal conditions. The January exports were larger than those of any preceding January in the history of our commerce, except these of the year 1901, in which the January figures were about $2,000,000 above those of last month. The total value of exports in January, 1903, was $134,040,952, against $136,325,601 in January, 1901, $108,426,674 in January, 1898, and $67,073,669 in January, 1893. Thus the exports in January, 1903, were double those of January 1893.

Turning to the import side, last month's figures show the largest January imports in the history of our commerce. The total imports in the month of January, 1903, were $85,109,891, against $79,138,192 in January of last year, and $75,168,267 in January, 1893. For the twelve months ending with January, 1903, the total imports approximate the billion dollar line, being $975,283,637, against $742,068,925 for the twelve months ending with January, 1898. This increase in importations is chiefly due to the continuing demand of the manufacturing interests for raw material from abroad for use in their industries. In the calendar year 1902, the manufacturers' materials imported amounted to $453,000,000, against $391,000,000 in the preceding year, and $248,000,000 in the calendar year 1896. Manufacturers ready for consumption also show a material increase, being in the calendar year 1902, $164,788,228, against $138,757,825 in 1901, and $120,438,965 in 1896.

The following table shows the total imports and exports of the United States in each of the twelve months ending with January, 1903, and indicates the unusual fluctuation in the exports during the last year due to the crop shortage, and the steady increase during the year in importations:

Month (1902).	Imports.	Exports.
February	$68,350,459	$101,569,695
March	84,227,082	106,749,401
April	75,822,268	109,169,873
May	75,689,087	102,321,531
June	73,115,054	89,240,483
July	79,147,874	88,790,627
August	78,925,281	94,942,310
September	87,736,346	121,272,284
October	87,419,138	144,327,428
November	85,386,170	125,200,620
December	94,356,987	148,012,403
January (1903)	85,109,891	134,040,952

RIOT CARTRIDGES READY

Made for Use of Militia, to Spare "Innocent Spectators."

Washington, Feb. 24.—The war department has sent word to the governor of each state of the Union, that it is prepared to supply them, upon demand and according to the legal allowances, with "riot cartridges."

This is a new form of ammunition prepared by the experts of the ordnance bureau to enable officers of the law and soldiers to repel rioters with the least possible loss of life to the "innocent spectator."

The shell is like that of the regular shell used in the army rifle with the important exception that instead of long nickel plated and steel clad bullets, two balls are placed in the mouth.

The design was apparently to secure something of greater range than buckshot, yet not dangerous to persons at a distance. The cartridge is charged with about 34 grains of smokeless powder. The balls are made of a mixture of lead and tin in the proportion of 16 to 1, and are slightly coated with paraffine. The diameter of the ball is .308 inch, and the weight is 42 grains. The service primer for smokeless powder is used.

The cartridges have sufficient accuracy for effective use at 200 yards.

MAY CALL EXTRA SESSION

Washington, Feb. 19.— President Roosevelt will call an extraordinary session of the senate of the fifty-eighth congress, unless both the Panama canal and the Cuban reciprocity treaties are ratified at the present session. The President made the declaration of his intention to several senators today and he made it as emphatically and unequivocally as he was capable of making it.

It is deemed likely by officials of the administration and by many senators that both treaties will be ratified before March 4, but the necessity for their early ratification is regarded by the President as so urgent that in the event of the failure of either one or both at the present session, he will issue immediately his call for an extra session.

It is said that there are grave reasons of state why both treaties should be ratified this session, if possible. Those have induced the President to make the announcement of his determination.

SHIP SUBSIDY DEAD.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries today voted not to report the ship subsidy bill to the house, the vote being ten to six. Those voting to report it were: Representatives Grosvenor (Ohio), Young (Pa.), Green (Mass.), Fordney (Mich.), Wachter (Md.), Littlefield (Me.).

Those voting against reporting it were: Representatives Hopkins (Ill.), Miner (Wis.), Stevens (Minn.), Jones (Wash.), Republicans, and Spight (Miss.), Small (N. C.), Davis (Fla.), McDermott (N. J.), Belmont (N. Y.) and Snook (Ohio), Democrats.

Representative Vreeland, of New York, was not present.

SAT IN THE CABINET

Washington, Feb. 20.—Secretary Cortelyou attended his first cabinet meeting today as the head of the new department of commerce and labor. He was given a cordial welcome by both the President and by the other members of the cabinet and was assigned the seat at the foot of the cabinet table, which had been reserved for him. Mr. Cortelyou's elevation to the cabinet adds another lawyer to that body.

Including Secretary Cortelyou, six of the nine members of the cabinet are lawyers, the other lawyers being Secretaries Hay, Root, Shaw, Moody and Attorney General Knox. At the meeting today there was no discussion of the details of the new department. The new secretary reported that it was in a flourishing condition, but a trifle cramped for quarters. In a day or two Secretary Cortelyou will communicate with congress his recommendations as to the new department.

LEGISLATORS ACCEPT.

Washington, Feb. 20.—At the opening of the session today the speaker laid before the house the invitation of the St. Louis exposition commission and the exposition company to the congress to be present at the dedicatory exercises, April 30-May 2, 1903.

Mr. Tawney (Minn.) offered a joint resolution which was adopted, accepting the invitation on behalf of the congress and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven senators and eleven representatives to represent the two houses.

The Rebate Bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The President late yesterday afternoon signed the Elkins rebate bill. With the signing of this measure the administration's anti-trust program for this session of congress was completed.

FOR COALING STATIONS

Agreement With Cuba Signed by the President.

Washington, Feb. 24.—President Roosevelt has signed the agreement drawn up under the terms of the Platt amendment providing for the acquisition by the United States of a naval station at Guantanamo and a coaling station at Bhia Honda, both in Cuba. The document had been previously signed by President Palma, and was brought to Washington by Minister Squiers.

The settlement of the possession of the Isle of Pines cannot be arranged here. Minister Squiers will undertake that settlement in Cuba. The indications are now that the United States will not press strongly in this matter.

THE SAMPSON CASE LOST

No Prize Money for Warship That Was No Good.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The United States supreme court has decided the prize money cases brought by Admiral Dewey in behalf of himself and the officers and men of his fleet on account of the vessels sunk at Manila and afterwards reclaimed, in their favor, but the cases of Admiral Sampson, for whose name that of Admiral Taylor was substituted in his own behalf, and that of his officers and men on account of the Maria Theresa, sunk at the battle of Santiago, were decided adversely to the claimants. The Maria Theresa was sunk after being rescued, whereas the vessels reclaimed at Manila are still in use.

"NOT GUILTY."

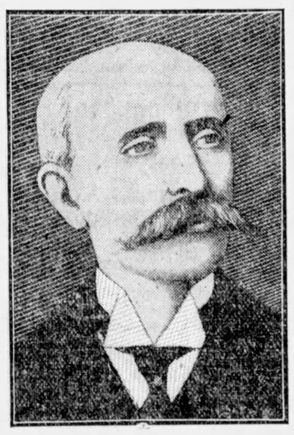
Washington, Feb. 19.—Since the President's "race suicide" letter, in which he deplored the lack of children in American families, was printed, he has been overwhelmed by letters of congratulation from all parts of the country.

The most convincing exhibit is a photograph from Bucyrus, O. It showed a sturdy man and his equally sturdy wife, surrounded by twelve children, all their own. Beneath the picture was written the simple legend: "Not guilty."

RISING MAN IN MEXICO

Lemantour Likely to Soon Succeed the Iron Diaz.

Mexico City, Feb. 24.—The continued ill health and advanced age of President Diaz is creating some concern in official circles of the capital and there is



JOSE Y. LEMANTOUR.

renewed talk that the iron man who has been so long the head of the republic might resign. It is generally conceded that in that event or in the event of the death of the president there would be practically no opposition to Jose Y. Lemantour as his successor in office.

POLYGAMY IN THE EAST

Rev. F. L. Hutchins Declares It Is Practiced in Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 24.—Rev. F. L. Hutchins, who has been making a tour of this state in the interest of the Connecticut Bible society, read a paper at a meeting of pastors in this city, in which he presented the results of his observations in certain parts of Connecticut in a way that startled his hearers. Mr. Hutchins said that polygamy is practiced in certain towns in the eastern part of Connecticut. The degeneracy of the inhabitants of the town referred to, Mr. Hutchins said, was productive of murder and other crimes.

FROM DISABLED COLLIER

Volunteers Who Went for Help Picked Up at Sea.

Savanah, Ga., Feb. 24.—The schooner D. H. Rivers, from Trinidad, Capt. E. C. Peck, has arrived with four of the crew of the United States collier Alexander aboard. The Alexander broke her shaft on the 10th of February. Five of the officers and petty officers of the Alexander volunteered to man a small boat and search for help. Forty-eight hours after leaving the collier they were picked up by the schooner Rivers. The four seamen brought to this port are Peter McGlinchey, boatswain; L. Reynolds, paymaster; Harry Rose, quartermaster, and John Staunchion, second assistant engineer.

The Khedive's Sister.

New York, Feb. 23.—Princess Djemil Toussoun, a sister of the khedive and wife of Prince Diemil Toussoun, recently made an unsuccessful attempt at self-destruction by taking poison. The act is said to have been prompted by jealousy.

The princess subsequently left Egypt on board one of the royal yachts, refusing to see her husband, says the Herald's Cairo correspondent. Her highness went by way of Trieste to Vienna, where it is said she is about to wed an Austrian count. A divorce has already been granted.

"Worth Its Weight in Gold"

RADWAY & CO., New York:—Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled ——— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction.

J. M. ALEXANDER, Hexban, I. T.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM STREET, NEW YORK.

FOURTEEN STUDENTS DIE

Cornell Pupils Flee From Typhoid in Ithaca.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Cornell university is in danger of being deserted on account of the typhoid fever scourge. Already nearly one-half of the 2,900 students have fled from the pest-ridden city, and the exodus continues by scores and the hundred. Three more persons died of the disease Sunday, two of the Cornell men who had gone to their homes, and there seems to be no checking the plague. These additions to the fatal list of 30, which includes 14 students, have spread fear among the stoutest-hearted at the institution, and parents are adding to the panic by telegraphing their sons and daughters to flee from the dread spot.

Those who died Sunday were:

William J. Reinhart, a student, who died at his home in Paterson, N. J. George Hill, a student, who died at Gouverneur, N. Y., and F. E. Schwartz, who died here.

Added to this is the news from Auburn, N. Y., that five Cornell students who had drunk Ithaca water are seriously ill at their homes.

Every outgoing train is crowded with panic-stricken students. A large number left today, and at the present rate the university will not have a corporal's guard ten days hence. The university authorities have made no effort to restrain the students from leaving. On the contrary, they have rather encouraged the exodus by suspending the rules that might penalize the frightened students. On this point President Schurman said:

"There can be no denying the fact that the fever epidemic has assumed a serious aspect. We cannot get away from that view of it. It is therefore patent that the alarm existing among the students of the university is not without cause. We have been forced to the realization that there has been a very marked falling off in attendance at lectures and in classrooms.

"The fact is the university authorities have never once attempted to discourage the departure of students who were in the least fear of inoculation by the fever germs."

An alarming feature is the fact that so many students have died after reaching their homes. Of the hundreds who have already fled a considerable percentage had shown signs of illness. Many students are preparing to hurry away before the first symptoms of sickness hall have an opportunity to make their appearance.

The ravages of the fever may be inferred from the havoc wrought among the fraternities. Most of their houses are deserted. Out of thirty-three students at the Phi Gamma Delta house only three are left. Two members of this fraternity—Charles Schlenker and Elliott Maher—have gone forever, some of their chums are lying in the hospital and may follow them, while the rest have fled. There were six Phi Gams up to last evening, but peremptory orders from their worried families took three of them home.

Out of the Zeta Psi family of twenty-six only five remain at the university. Of the number who have gone away, five have announced their intention to go to other colleges.

The Alpha Ian Omega house has only two left out of twenty-five, and they must look for a new shelter within a few days unless their brothers return.

William J. Reinhart, who died at Paterson, was 21 years old, and the son of Dr. Reinhart, principal of the Paterson High school and one of the best known educators of New Jersey. Young Reinhart was to have been graduated in the electrical engineering course next June.

Edward Prime, another victim, was the only son of Commander Prime, U. S. N., at present attached to the Pacific squadron and on duty in the far East. His mother hurried from the family home at Huntington, L. I., to the university, as fast as the fastest trains would take her, when she heard that her only child was down with fever.

No father could have had a greater measure of grief meted out to him than Charlie Schlenker's. An hour before he received the news of the boy's death on Feb. 17 he had closed the doors of his business house in Batavia and announced himself a bankrupt. The son at Cornell had been the apple of his eye.

One of the last to take the panic was Frank A. Mantel, of Auburn. He started for home Wednesday and arrived at midnight in a driving storm. There was no conveyance to be had at the depot and he walked the distance to his father's house. He collapsed as he reached the door, and had just strength enough left to ring the bell. His mother opened the door to have him fall unconscious into her arms. He is critically ill. Mantel is an athlete and had been considered one of the most likely candidates for the varsity nine this year.

BRIDGE PLANT BURNED

One of the Factories of the Steel Trust Destroyed.

Pittsburg, Feb. 24.—The entire works of the Schultze plant of the American Bridge Company, a part of the United States Steel Corporation at McKee's Rocks, near here, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of about $200,000.

The plant was composed of four buildings, the largest, known as the fitting and riveting department, being 250 feet long.

The fire started in the pattern department and its origin is unknown.

About 200 men are thrown out of employment by the fire. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

NEGRO OBTAINS DAMAGES

Gets $500 for Refusal to Serve Him in Dining Car.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 24.—In the United States court here a jury awarded $500 damages to Rev. Henry P. Johnston, of Camden, a colored man who sued the Pullman Car company for $1,000. Johnston is editor of the Christian Advocate. While riding in a Pullman car between Richmond, Va., and Washington, March 25 last, he sought service in the dining car. He claimed that he was refused food by different subterfuges, notwithstanding he applied three times. Finally when all the passengers had been served and the employes were eating, he says, he was offered food

THE NEW DEPARTMENT

Secretary Cortelyou Submits Estimates of Cost.

Washington, Feb. 24.—A scheme for the organization of the new department of commerce and labor has been laid before congress by Secretary Cortelyou, in the estimates transmitted to that body through the secretary of the treasury. In addition to the 12 branches of the public service transferred to the new department from other departments which have been appropriated for Secretary Cortelyou asks for appropriations for salaries aggregating $669,690. The salaries cover the secretary's office, the bureaus of corporations and manufactures and subordinate divisions, as follows:

Secretary's office, 20 salaries, $38,020; under the chief clerk, 71 salaries, $61,100; appointment division, 20 salaries, $26,160; division of mails and files, 21 salaries, $21,300; division of stationery, 9 salaries, $12,360; library, 7 salaries, $8,540; office of solicitor, 13 salaries, $18,100; bureau of corporation, 116 salaries, $150,000; for compensation of special examiners in the field, $296,960; bureau of manufactures, 21 salaries, $30,980; in connection with the new duties imposed on the bureau of statistics, $5,570.

Secretary Cortelyou says in his letter that provision should be made for the payment of salaries for the remainder of the current fiscal year for such officers and employes as qualify before July 1, 1903, but he says that the bureaus of corporations and manufacturers probably will not be perfect until some time during the next fiscal year, so that he concludes that $669,690 will be sufficient for the remainder of this year and the next year. In addition to the salaries are estimates of $75,000 for rent; $150,000 for contingent expenses; $150,000 for traveling expenses of examiners; $600,000 for printing and binding (including $250,000 for the census office). In his recommendation for a building for his department, Secretary Cortelyou urges that the future growth of the department be considered. He says it "should be so planned in advance as to be not inferior in convenience or beauty to the structures which commercial and financial houses at the great centers of American trade are erecting for the transaction of their daily business."

He states it should have at least one hall suitable for conferences or congresses, international or national, and dwells on the present inadequacy of the present department buildings. He asks for $7,000,000 for the building, exclusive of the site.

Defeated Suffrage Bill.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 19.—President Virgin, of the Maine Senate, killed the bill granting suffrage to women. When the measure was called up there was a long and bitter debate, but it was evident that the vote would be very close. When the roll was called on the passage of the bill it was found to be a tie vote, 12 to 12. A new vote was about to be called for, when President Virgin availed himself of his constitutional privilege and cast his vote against the suffragists. This kills the hopes of the women for the present session of the legislature.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The czar has ordered the immediate construction of the proposed Idensalmi-Kayana railroad, so as to give employment to the Finns who are suffering from famine.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Feb. 21.—Bradstreet's says:

Wintry weather has retarded but not checked spring jobbing trade, which, despite drawbacks, is still far in advance of a year ago. Retail business has been more noticeably affected, and buying has been lessened temporarily. This has also further accentuated the vexed transportation problem. The favorable side of the weather situation is unquestionably the heavy snow which has covered the entire surplus producing winter wheat belt, putting that plant, temporarily, at least, beyond danger from seasonal changes. Other developments of the week have been mostly favorable.

The price situation, indeed, taken as a whole, is a remarkable one. Country produce, butter and eggs have displayed exceptional strength, while the great majority of staples retain all their old steadiness, except where further advances are noted, as in the case of cotton goods, which are very strong at the highest prices in years. Collections are rather better as a whole, ranging from fair to good the country over. Industry is active, limited only by transportation facilities.

Reports from the shoe and leather trade are rather irregular. Leather is reported quiet, except at the west, where considerable sales at full prices are reported by tanners. The sugar market has been unsettled, but the net change on the market has been a slight advance in refined, despite stories that jobbers are cutting prices. Coffee remains steady at close to the lowest price on record.

Consumption still leads production in the cruder forms of iron and steel. Finished materials are in active demand, but general complaint is that four to six weeks are used up in making deliveries, instead of five to ten days, the usual period in normal times. Increased inquiry is reported by southern furnace interests. Foreign holders of iron and steel are rather firm in their views. In finished products, plates, bars and structural material and pipe note exceptional activity. The vexing transportation problem, however, overhangs the entire trade, and no really new developments in the direction of lower prices are accessible until this situation is improved.

The advance in the price of cotton yarns is reported to have discouraged business, but manufacturers offering to buy have done a fair business. Wool has been dull and firm on reports of active employment for mill machinery and small available stocks of the raw material.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Toledo, Feb. 24.—Close—The post holiday market was a dull and rather peculiar one. To sum up the situation, the news was strong, while the market itself was weak, except for a time during the early part of the session.

There was only a light trade in wheat and the opening was a shade higher for the options and unchanged for cash. The cables from Liverpool were higher and northwest receipts were also on the bull side. The firmness in corn helped wheat. The visible supply shows a decrease of 16,000 in place of an anticipated increase. There was a fair demand for milling wheat and the northwest was credited with doing considerable buying. The weather map today was not an unfavorable one, although the snow is said to be disappearing rapidly in some places. The temperatures are seasonable and light snows are reported throughout the Ohio valley.

At noon the market was steady, but shortly after, following the Chicago board where the weakness was said to have started in oats on selling by Patten, the close when cash was ¼c lower, May ¼c lower and July ¼c lower. The primary receipts were 824,000; last week, 425,000; last year, 561,000. Shipments, 94,000; last week, 176,000; last year, 257,000.

Corn was the principal sources of strength in the early market. The cables were strong, and there was considerable bidding for export. These factors, combined with the knowledge that Cudahy is bulling May and Armour interests bulling July, left little for the "boosters" to grumble about. The opening was strong, and at midday May was ¼c higher and July ¾c higher. The visible supply shows a decrease of 9,000 bu. When the break commenced corn lined up with the others, and sold off rapidly until the close. All of the early advance was lost and February closed ¼c lower and May unchanged. The primary receipts were 1,280,000; last week, 673,000; last year, 483,000. Shipments, 332,000; last week, 554,000; last year, 397,000.

Oats opened ¼c higher, in sympathy with corn, and sustained the early gain throughout the first part of the session. The trading was very moderate. The close was ¼c lower for February and ⅜c lower for May.

The seed market did not display any particular evidence of strength today. The opening was steady—2½c up for February. Receipts were 320 bags; shipments, 1,150 bags; last year's receipts, 740 bags; shipments, 1,715 bags. Estimated receipts for tomorrow, 350 bars. The close was steady, 2½c up for February, and unchanged for March.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today Feb. 21 Close
Cash	77⅜	78	77½	77½	77⅜
May	80⅜b	80⅝	79⅝	79⅞	80¼
July	76¼	76⅞	75⅝	75⅞	76⅛
Corn—					
Feb.				46½	46⅜
May	45⅝	46	45⅜	45⅝	45⅝
July	45b				
Oats—					
Feb.				37⅜	38
May	37⅛	37⅛	36½	36⅝	36⅝
Clover Seed—					
Feb.	$7.15			$7.15	$7.12½
March	7.17½	7.17½	7.15	7.17½a	7.17½

Rye—No. 2, 54½c.
Timothy, Prime, $1.80a.
Alsike—Prime, $8.00.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	78	78¼¼	77⅛	77⅛¼a	77⅜a
July	74	74⅛	73⅜	73⅝½	73⅞
Corn—					
May	46	46⅝	45⅜	45⅝b	45⅞a
July	44⅜	45	44⅛	44⅛⅜	44½b
Oats—					
May	35⅞	36¼	35⅛	35¼¼	35⅝⅞
July	33⅜	33⅜½	32½	32⅝	33¼¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	81½⅝	81⅜	81	81b	81⅝a
July	78½b	78¾⅞	78⅛	78⅛a	78¾a
Corn—					
May	52⅝b	53	52⅜	52⅝	52½a
July	51	51	50⅜	50⅝	50⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	73¼	73¼	72⅝	72⅝	73b
July	71⅛	71⅛	70⅜	70⅝a	71¼a

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May				76¼⅜	76⅜
July				76⅝½	76⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May				77¼	77⅜a
July				77b	77⅝b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$17.57	$17.65	$17.50	$17.57	$17.60
July	17.10	17.17	17.02	17.05	17.10
Lard—					
Feb	9.57			9.57	9.55
May	9.55	9.60	9.55	9.57	9.57
July	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.45	9.42
Ribs—					
May	9.60	9.67	9.57	9.62	9.67
July	9.45	9.52	9.40	9.45	9.52
Sept	9.45	9.42	9.37	9.40	9.45

Chicago.

Finley Barrel & Co. to J. T. Mattimore: Chicago, Feb. 24.—Wheat—The only firmness shown by wheat has been in sympathetic way with the coarse grains. This was early, and when the coarse grains broke, wheat sold off ¾c from the early prices. There was a firm set of cables. Cash houses reported their bids from abroad off at least a cent from Saturday's. The Minneapolis demand was not so good, the premiums up there being shadede some. Dullness had something to do with the weakness. The statistics were bearish, as expected.

Broomhall reflected larger arrivals in the United States from increased movement of Danubian wheat. The seaboard reported six loads.

Corn—There was a strong corn market early with a continuation of that buying by the provision interests, which has been the speculative factor of late. There were very strong cables. But there was selling of July by the Armour interests, and later in the day selling of July by Patten. The result was the July discount increased to 1½c, and the market lost its early advance.

The eastern demand was poor and there was some effort by New York to recall.

Oats—There has been continued selling of oats by the Patten interest; and the market has felt, more than at any time so far, the Patten selling of last week. There was some evidence that some of those who took Patten oats so freely last week were selling them out today.

Provisions—The hog market was 5 to 10c lower. There was selling of ribs and pork in a liberal way by Cudahy houses and by the stockyards commission traders. Early prices were firmed up by light offerings, but the strength was late lost. Exports for the week were somewhat under last year. An incident was an advance at Liverpool of almost ½c per pound in bacon and hams, but Liverpool has been much under Chicago prices.

LIVE STOCK.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 24.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market generally 10c lower. Yorkers, $7.30; mediums, $7.40; pigs, $6.90; stags and roughs, $4.50@6.25; closing slow.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., Feb. 24.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs—Receipts, 12 loads. Lower. Heavy, $7.50; medium, $7.45@7.50; heavy yorkers, $7.35@7.40; light, $7.15@7.20; pigs, $7.00@7.10. Sheep—Receipts, 5 loads. Sheep, $4.00@5.50; lambs, $5.00@7.00.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.50@5.75; poor to medium, $3.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.35@4.60; cows, $1.40@4.50; heifers, $2.00@4.75; canners, $1.40@2.60; bulls, $2.25@4.50; calves, $3.25@8.00; Texas fed steers, $3.50@4.25.

Hogs—Receipts today, 28,000; estimated receipts tomorrow, 35,000; left over, 10,630; market slow and 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.80@7.15; good to choice heavy, $7.15@7.35; rough heavy, $6.75@7.15; light, $6.45@6.80; bulk of sales, $6.90@7.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; sheep steady; lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $5.00@5.75; fair to choice mixed, $4.00@5.00; native lambs, $4.75@7.25.

Toledo Produce

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 27@28c; solid pack, 25@26c; dairy, 18@20c; packing stock, 12@12½c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c.; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 14@15c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16@17c; candled, 17c; storage, 12@14c.

Cabbages—75c@$1.00.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12½c, firm.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 25@30c.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, $2.00@2.25 per doz.

Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.

Celery—Home-grown, 35@50c per bunch.

Beets—30@40c per bu.

Mango Peppers—40c per bu.

Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $4.00@4.50.

Spinach—50@75c per bu.

Onions—65@75c.

Spanish Onions—$1.10@1.15 per crate.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.50@2.00.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.60@2.75.

Hubbard Squash—1@1½c per lb.; $18@22 per ton.

Parsnips—35@40c per bu.

Turnips—25@30c per bu.

Carrots—25@30c per bu.

Potatoes—56@60c.

Jersey Sweet Potatoes—$1.25@1.50 per bu.; $5.00@7.00 per bbl.

Rutabagas—35c per bu.

Fruits—

Apples—75c@$1.00 per bu.; per bbl., $2.50@2.60, as to quality and variety.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 11½c; spring chickens, 12c per lb.; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 12@14c; spring chickens, 14@15c per lb.; turkeys, 18@20c; ducks, 18c; geese, 12½@13c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 24.—Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard dull and easy. Prime western steam, $10.60.

Butter—Receipts, 7,281 packages. Firm. State dairy, 15@25c; creamery, 28c; held creamery, 18@25c; creamery, common to choice, 18@27c.

Cheese—Receipts, 1,908 packages. Firm. State full cream, fancy, small, colored, fall made, 14½c; late made, 13¾@14c; small white, fall made, 14¼c; late made, 13¾c; large colored, fall made, 14¼c; late made, 13¾c; large white, fall made, 14¼c; late made, 13¾c.

Eggs—Receipts, 11,467 packages. Steady. State and Pennsylvania average best, 27c; western fancy, 26½c; southern, 26c; refrigerated, 8@13c.

Sugar—Raw firm. Fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal 96 test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined quiet. Crushed, $5.35; powdered, $4.85; granulated, $4.75.

Coffee—Quiet. No. 7 Rio, 5½c.

Molasses—Quiet. New Orleans, 32@40c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Buter firm; creameries, 18@27c; dairies, 14@24c. Eggs easy at 14@15c. Cheese steady twins, 12½@12¾c; daisies, 13@13½c; young Americas, 13@13½c.

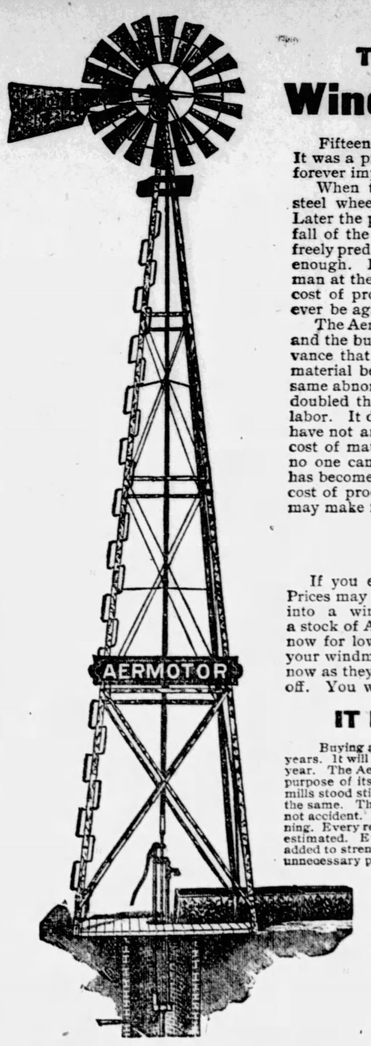
COTTON.

New York, Feb. 24.—The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 5@6 points under a renewal of the liquidation noted toward the close of Saturday's trading, and following the call ruled quiet with prices showing no decided tendency either in the one direction or the other. The initial decline was encouraged by the rather disappointing Liverpool cables. The closing of New Orleans exerted rather a depressing influence here, as it operated against southern business, but Europe was a buyer of July at the lower level in the local market, while such southern orders as did drift through seemed to be largely sales of the summer months. Local sentiment seemed mixed.

The weather through the belt was favorable to the movement and the early estimates for today's receipts were about 27,000 bales, compared with 34,410 bales last year. On the other hand the southern spot market remained firm over the holiday and the Houston estimate for tomorrow was for but 4,000 to 5,000, against 7,559 bales last year. Local spot cotton people offered the new crop positions quite freely.

Cotton futures opened easy: March, 9.32; May, 9.31; June, 9.30; July, 9.60; August, 9.53; September, 8.72 offered; October, 8.41; November, 8.30; December, 8.32.

At noon the market was stupidly dull, but about steady with the opening figures in force. There was little or nothing in midday news from the South to warrant any change in preconceived opinions. The lands and gulf dull. Estimated receipts at the ports today 20,000 bales, against 33,167 last week, and 34,029 last year. For the week 190,000 bales, against 152,511 last week, and 159,007 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans were 8,390 bales, against 9,096 last year, and at Houston 5,361 bales, against 16,710 last year.



This Is to Tell Those Who Read It Why

Windmill Prices Must Go Up

Fifteen years ago a 12-ft. wheel cost $160.00, and but few bought them. It was a prohibitive price which the invention of the steel wheel has made forever impossible.

When the Aermotor Company came into